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150

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## NATO Tries To Soothe Moscow on Expansion

Allies Vow to Keep Nuclear Arms Out Of Eastern Europe

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization stepped up its campaign to defuse Russia's hostility toward plans to embrace former Communist countries in Eastern Europe by promising Tuesday that no nuclear weapons would be stationed on the territory of new members.

The United States and its allies also offered to open talks on a charter that would enshrine a new era of political and military cooperation with Russia.

NATO proposed that a partnership blueprint with Moscow be unveiled at a heads of state meeting in Madrid on July 8 and 9, when the alliance will formally select one or more new members.

[Russia indicated Tuesday that it was ready to start talks on a charter governing all aspects of the relationship between the two former Cold War foes. Reuters quoted a NATO official as saying, "The official said that the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, had met with the NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, and asked when Moscow could start the dialogue."

The decision by allied foreign ministers at their annual meeting at NATO headquarters reflected what U.S. officials described as the Clinton administration's chief foreign policy priority next year: how to expand NATO's domain to the East without jeopardizing the budding friendship with Russia.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher

See NATO, Page 8



A CALL TO RIGHTS — Two activists with Amnesty International adjusting a banner they hung Tuesday on city hall in Rostock, Germany, to mark International Human Rights Day. The banner condemned countries the group accuses of torturing dissidents and included names of those it says have been victimized.

## Wild Card in Clinton's China Policy

Beijing's Treatment of Hong Kong Will Dictate the Fate of a Region

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, more than 400 million people have been liberated from Communist rule, from Nicaragua to Outer Mongolia. On July 1 next year, that tide will be reversed for the 6 million people of Hong Kong.

With President Bill Clinton intent on improving relations with China after a long period of tension, the fate of Hong Kong has emerged as a major wild card with the ability to wreck the administration's strategy. How the Communist leaders in Beijing manage the transfer of power, officials here

and in Washington agree, will affect far more than this economically dynamic and politically boisterous enclave on China's southern coast.

A successful transition that preserves Hong Kong as a bastion of free markets and free speech could serve as a model for China's own post-Communist transformation. A crackdown would seriously undermine China's hopes of recovering Taiwan and jeopardize its own standing in Asia and around the world.

"The way Beijing handles Hong Kong goes right to the heart of the sort of issues that are going to determine what China will be like in the next generation," said Chris Patten, the

British governor of Hong Kong. "Pretty well every problem that China faces will be easier to deal with if it gets Hong Kong right and more difficult if it gets Hong Kong wrong."

During their trips to Asia last month, Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher went out of their way to tell Chinese leaders that the "world will be watching Hong Kong very carefully." But the State Department has stopped short of criticizing Beijing's plans to dissolve the enclave's present legislature.

China has agreed to respect Hong Kong's capitalist way of life for at

See HONG KONG, Page 8

## Iraq Reopens Flow To Its Oil Markets

Only Limited Quantities Move Under UN-Supervised Plan

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iraq began to pump oil abroad Tuesday for the first time in six years as President Saddam Hussein reopened a pipeline that will deliver Iraqi crude to terminals on the Turkish coast.

[But shortly after, Iraq had to stop the pumping because the United Nations had not approved any contracts for delivery of the oil. The Associated Press reported, quoting UN officials in New York. There was no immediate word on when approval might be given.]

At a ceremony in the northern oil city of Kirkuk, Mr. Hussein proclaimed that Iraq had returned "to the international market," the official Iraqi press agency, INA, reported. But experts said the first oil to emerge from the pipeline would be suitable only for asphalt. They said it could be weeks before the limited quantity of oil that Iraq would be permitted to sell under a strict United Nations plan reaches the world stage.

"There is a difference between pumping and exporting," said Isam Abdul Rahim Shalabi, a former Iraqi oil minister who is now an oil consultant in Amman, Jordan. But as millions of barrels of trapped oil began to move through the pipeline, which was shut down by Turkey in August 1990 to protest Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, reports from Iraq suggested that officials believed they had reached a watershed.

Amir Mohammed Rashid, the oil minister, said in a statement that oil would also begin to flow by week's end from Iraq's southern terminal of Mina al Bakr, at the mouth of the Gulf. Less than 24 hours after the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, announced his approval of the plan, Mr. Rashid said that 650,000 barrels of oil would flow from Iraq into Turkey on Tuesday alone.

That is about the maximum daily volume that Iraq will be permitted to maintain under the UN rules, which will allow it to sell \$2 billion worth of oil over the next six months to buy food, medicine and other humanitarian goods.

All contracts to buy Iraqi oil will have to be submitted to a UN panel for approval. But a state-owned Turkish oil company, Tupras, on Tuesday became the first to announce that it had signed an agreement to buy Iraqi crude, and the Turkish Energy Ministry said it would hold a ceremony next Monday to celebrate the loading of oil tankers at Ceyhan, Turkey.

Except for a limited quantity trucked to Jordan under a special arrangement, Iraq has been barred by UN sanctions from selling its oil abroad since shortly after its invasion of Kuwait. An estimated 12 million barrels has remained trapped in the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline, about 4.5 million of them on the Iraqi side of the border.

Baghdad-based diplomats and experts said that all of it was likely to be so badly degraded that it could be sold only at curate prices for use in construction materials.

But when the fresh crude that began to be pumped Tuesday does make its way through the pipeline some days from now, the experts said, it is likely to be of a quality as high as in 1990, when Iraq, with production of 3 million barrels a day, was second only to Saudi Arabia as the world's leading exporter of oil.

To send oil flowing northward again, INA reported, Mr. Hussein simply "pressed the button in Kirkuk's No. 1 pumping station" at 11:25 A.M. local time. That was possible, however, only because of extensive repairs made in the last nine months to the 985-kilometer pipeline, a 16-kilometer stretch of which was damaged by explosives in the Kurdish uprising against Baghdad that followed the 1991 Gulf War.

[The opening of the pipeline sent crude oil prices plunging Tuesday. Bloomberg Business News reported. Crude oil for January delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange, a benchmark for the industry, fell 81 cents a barrel, to \$24.49.]

## Iran Trades On the Past To Build Up Its Future

By John Lancaster  
Washington Post Service

SARAKHS, Iran — Outside this dusty border town, on a windswept plain dotted with pistachio trees and the occasional long-haired goat, the Islamic Republic of Iran has embarked on a bold plan to restore the country's commercial dominance in the region by reviving the ancient East-West trading route known as the Silk Road.

With the completion earlier this year of a rail link between Iran and Turkmenistan, Iranian officials say the stage is set for a regional trading boom that will open up vast new markets for Iranian manufactured goods in Central Asia and — not incidentally — enhance Iran's ability to make an end run around U.S. efforts to isolate it economically.

To complement the rail link, which retraces the centuries-old path of camel caravans bearing silk and spices from Asia to Europe, Iran is setting up a free-trade zone — modeled after ones in Singapore and in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates — next to this farming center 800 kilometers east of Tehran, on the border with Turkmenistan. It is scheduled to include shopping malls, sports and entertainment facilities and a 594-room hotel. A new airport runway, long enough for a Boeing 747, is nearly complete.

"This free zone will be as important as the Suez Canal," said Iraj Khazemi, a manager with the powerful religious foundation, Astan Ghods Razavi, that is financing the project. "With this railway, we have embargoed the United States."

That may be something of an overstatement. The new rail link, which opened on a limited basis in May, is not the last word in efficiency; among other problems, the Iranian track is three-and-a-half inches (nine centimeters) narrower

See IRAN, Page 8

## Sordid Secrets From Car Crash Jolt Turkish Politics

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — When a speeding Mercedes crashed into a tractor-trailer on a highway 160 kilometers southwest of Istanbul last month, killing three people and seriously injuring a fourth, it was at first viewed as nothing more than another accident like those that kill thousands of people on Turkey's rugged roads each year.

But after the victims of the accident were identified as including a top police official, a member of Parliament and a well-known criminal, a scandal broke out that threatens to shake the foundations of Turkish politics.

It involves allegations that successive Turkish governments have sponsored death squads, harbored terrorists and turned a blind eye to heroin smuggling over the last decade.

For years, many Turks have suspected that government agencies were using gangs of killers to help suppress dissidents and Kurdish rebels waging a separatist war in southeastern Turkey. Now, with new information emerging almost daily, and the press and the public talking of little else, evidence suggests that officially sanctioned criminality may have reached levels that few had imagined.

The scandal has already led to the resignation of the Turkish interior minister and the suspension of several high-ranking officers from the Istanbul police force,

including the chief. No one believes that they will be the last to lose their jobs or reputations.

Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan's Islamic-led government, which has been in power since June, has not been the target of direct accusations, although unsolved killings have continued here in recent months.

Turkey's principal opposition leader, Mesut Yilmaz, who has demanded that the government pursue the crash investigation wherever it leads, was assaulted on Nov. 24 in the lobby of a Budapest hotel by a rightist Turk who nearly broke his nose.

"Obviously the next message is going to be sent

See TURKEY, Page 8

## Behind the Serb Protests, Virulent Nationalism

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The front door of the Philosophy Department at Belgrade University is guarded by several curt young men with tags on their jackets identifying them as "security." The students frequently turn away visitors and at times verbally abuse them as "liars" or "American scum." Students who attempt to speak to outsiders are told by the security detail that only "the committee" has the right to make statements.

On Sunday night, Jack Lang, former minister of culture in France, arrived to express his support for the

student protesters. He was escorted by young men in green fatigue jackets to a room where he was declared "an enemy of the Serbs" and ordered to leave.

Mr. Lang had stumbled unwittingly on the virulent Serbian nationalism that has increasingly colored the anti-government protests by students here. The incident, intellectual dissidents in Belgrade say, illustrates that the challenges for those who want to change Serbia do not lie in overturning the rule of one man, but in transforming a society that considers racist remarks to be acceptable and has learned to express itself in the language of hate.

"Students, professors, and many Serbs have simply switched their ideological iconography,"

said Obrad Savic, the head of the Belgrade Circle, a dissident group. "They have shifted from a Marxist paradigm to Serbian nationalism. We have failed to build an intellectual tradition where people think for themselves. We operate only in the collective. We speak in the plural as the Serbian people. It's frightening, especially in the young. It will take years for us to rid ourselves of this virus."

The demonstrations, which pull some 25,000 students into the streets each day at noon, are separate from the ones later in the day that involve the political opposition coalition. In fact, the students, who say

See STUDENTS, Page 6

## For U.S. Hospitals, New Foreign Policy

By Milt Freudenheim  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not long ago, most foreign patients at the New England Medical Center were wealthy Europeans and Latin Americans. But now a patient from overseas is more likely to be someone like Gladys Soto Pilone, a 62-year-old retired schoolteacher whose health plan in Argentina agreed to pay for breast-cancer surgery in Boston last summer.

Reaching beyond their long-standing international clientele of royal potentates, celebrities and wealthy people,

top-drawer U.S. medical centers, including the Mayo Clinic, the Texas Heart Institute, the Cleveland Clinic and New England Medical, are helping to fill their beds and pay their bills by wooing groups of less affluent foreign patients.

In a breakthrough deal this autumn, an Argentine labor union with 1.5 million members agreed to send patients with complicated problems to New England Medical. The first beneficiary, a 58-year-old shop clerk from Buenos Aires, is scheduled for a kidney transplant.

Famous medical centers still welcome heads of state, of course. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, president

of the United Arab Emirates, checked into the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for neck surgery in September. He brought an entourage of 140 people and stayed five weeks.

Still, a push for more foreign patients has led hundreds of research and teaching institutions to create package deals and offer other inducements to attract private and government health plans in Latin America and the Middle East, as well as a small but growing number of patients from the Pacific Rim.

The hospitals are looking abroad be-

See PATIENTS, Page 8

## Trade Deficit by U.S. Hits a Historic High

The U.S. trade deficit hit \$48 billion from July through September, reflecting a fall in American exports. It was the worst performance in history. The imbalance in the current account, the broadest measure of foreign trade, increased 19.3 percent from a second-quarter deficit of \$40.2 billion. It surpassed the mark of \$43.2 billion set in the fourth quarter of 1987. Page 15.

## AGENDA

PAGE TWO

Life With Mexico's Child Beggars

THE AMERICAS

Closer Look at the Pro-Israel Lobby

ASIAN/PACIFIC

Rangoon Medical Students Protest

EUROPE

French Arrest 12 Suspected Militants

## Republicans Refuse To Meet China Aide

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans in the U.S. Congress boycotted a Capitol Hill breakfast Tuesday for Defense Minister Chi Haotian of China. China had hoped the event would provide an opening to the House and Senate. Later, General Chi told U.S. military officers that the crackdown at Tiananmen Square had been provoked by a handful of demonstrators. Page 4.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 9.31	Up 0.37%
6473.25	148.22
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Yen	1.654
Yen	113.37
FF	5.2535

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Crossword	Page 9.
Opinion	Pages 10-11.
Sports	Pages 22-23.

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Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.20



President Saddam Hussein pressing a button Tuesday in Kirkuk to start oil flowing again to Turkey. Iraq can sell \$2 billion worth over six months.



## Mexico City's Beggars / Braving Traffic and Pollution

## Street Children Scramble for Survival

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Manuel Flores, age 5 and flapping a red devil's cape in the middle of one of this capital's busiest intersections, is a symbol of Mexican misery.

Barely tall enough to reach the windows of the cars that whisk past, Manuel darts through lanes of some of the world's most dangerous traffic, breathing some of its most polluted air, scrambling for a few pesos in one of its largest cities.

Driven by Mexico's most severe economic crisis in more than 60 years, hundreds of underfed, ragged children from the city's most wretched slums and the nation's poorest states have occupied the streets, washing windshields, hawking candy, performing acrobatic tricks or filling their mouths with kerosene and spewing out long tongues of fire.

"People yell at me from their cars that I shouldn't be working, that I should be in school," said Cirilo Alejo Barrena, 8, who paints his face garish colors each day and performs tricks alongside Manuel amid the exhaust fumes and cacophony of horns.

"But I have no money for school. Working here, at least I can make money for food."

Mexico City — one of the world's fastest-growing metropolises in the last two decades because of the hope it once held out to poor, rural migrants for jobs and a better life — has become the destination of last resort for the poorest of Mexico's poor.

More than 13,000 children work the streets of the capital to survive, according to the government's census. Many children's advocacy groups say the number is an underestimate. The children's plight, which is becoming bleaker by the year, is reflected not only in their increasing numbers but also in the changing composition of the child work force.

In the last four years, the percentage of street children working full time has nearly doubled from 35 percent to 61 percent; the number under age 5 has rocketed from 1 percent to almost one of every five; and the percentage of girls living or working on the streets has increased from less than 4 percent of street children to one-third of the total, according to Unicef officials here, who continually monitor the children's activities in connection with aid programs for them.

Because the economic crisis has thrown so many adults out of work, not only have many been forced to send their children to work the streets to survive, but they also find themselves vying for the same desperate work in this city of 22 million people.

"The children today have to find new strategies of survival because they're having to compete with the adults," said Claudia Morena, a Unicef consultant. "Before, only children cleaned windshields; today, adults also do it. So the children have to look for new ways to make money."

One answer has been to send younger children, such as Manuel Flores, out on the streets. They are cuter, evoke more sympathy and make more money than older children or adults. Manuel, tiny even for his 5 years, starts his day on an empty stomach in the haze of the morning rush hour. His entourage includes five other youngsters — all related and none older than 14. Like most of the city's street children, they are from the most neglected sector of Mexico — Indians from the poorest states, in their case the southwestern highlands of Oaxaca, sent to live with relatives in the city in the hope that they can at least eat from what they earn.

The first task of the morning is to jockey for the busiest downtown intersection they can claim. The



Veronica, 10, and Maria, 4, performing for motorists. Mexico's most severe economic crisis in 60 years has driven hundreds of underfed, ragged children from the slums and the poorest states to work in the streets.

competition is tough. On one recent chilly morning, cousins already had staked out their favorite corner. The second choice was also taken. The third corner was free except for teenagers selling trick knives, two elderly women peddling gum and cough drops, three young men squirting watered-down soap on dusty windshields and one newspaper vendor. But no devils or clowns.

Manuel, his nose runny and one of his bare toes wrapped in a dirty plastic bandage, pulled a homemade red cape over his torn T-shirt and tattered jeans and placed over his face a rubber mask of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari — the nation's number one whipping boy thanks to the economic crisis and a legacy of alleged corruption. When asked, Manuel could not identify whose face he was wearing. In a dusty median strip, the other youngsters hunched over tiny mirrors while sneering yellow and blue paint over their faces.

Finally it was show time. Cirilo squatted and Manuel clambered atop his shoulders. Cirilo stood and, as the light turned red, sprinted into the intersection. He jiggled, as Manuel wagged his head and waved his arms. With precision timing, Cirilo plopped Manuel to the ground and each worked a lane of traffic, hands cupped for coins. Half a dozen

cars, a few sneers, no smiles and half a peso later, they zipped between moving cars to the median as the light flashed green.

In the next lane, 10-year-old Veronica Camacho Alejo hoisted her cousin, 4-year-old Maria, in a worn skirt and oversized red sweater, onto her shoulders.

Light after light, the routine is the same. But in a city known for impatient drivers, a slip can be fatal. "It's dangerous — you can be killed out there," said Alfonso Alejo Barrena, 14, Cirilo's brother and also one of Manuel's young uncles. "One time we saw a boy get hit and die."

Cars are hardly the only danger. Police often rout the children from some intersections. Would-be thieves watch closely to determine in which pockets and folds they hide their coins. Potential child abusers prowling the streets, seeking out both boys and girls for prostitution or pornography.

At 11 A.M. the gang broke for breakfast. At a nearby sidewalk vendor, each bought a glass of *atole* — a concoction of flour dissolved in milk — and a tamale. At 5.5 pesos per child, or about 73 cents, breakfast consumed most of the morning's take. It was the last food they would eat until a late dinner, unless a sympathetic driver handed one of them an apple or a candy bar.

Then it was time to switch intersections. "We have to change corners every two or three hours because people stop giving money," said Cirilo, whose yellow face paint had become caked with lines of sooty black automobile exhaust. The midday heat on the streets' concrete and asphalt burned Maria's blackened bare feet as she padded from car to car, tired brown eyes pleading for coins from her half-blue, half-yellow face.

To the drivers, the youngsters speak the self-taught Spanish that allows them to beg for pesos. With each other, they slip into their native Mixteco language.

Before the crash of the peso, most of the youngsters went to school at least part time and worked in their spare hours. For the last two years, with the adults in their families unemployed, they have worked full time and attended no school.

"I'd like to go to school, but we don't have the money," said Veronica, who has only attended first grade. Although public schools in Mexico are free, it is often difficult for families such as Veronica's to pay for uniforms and supplies.

The young troupe continued its performances until 7 P.M. Cirilo's back and shoulders ached from lifting and carrying Manuel. The painted faces camouflaged sunken and reddened eyes. Noses were running, bellies were growling, thin little bodies were slumped.

Ninety percent of the city's street children are sick on any given day, according to children's rights monitors. The youngsters experience high rates of respiratory ailments because they spend their entire day in the most polluted sections of the city. They suffer diarrhea and other illnesses from poor diets and hygiene.

Coins were counted. Manuel and Cirilo average 30 pesos per day, or about \$4, between them, the other youngsters average about \$1.50 each. But some of that money will go to pay bus fare for the long ride back to the one-room, \$50-a-month apartment that eight migrants share in one of the city's poorest neighborhoods.

But as they do have a home, even though it is cramped and has no kitchen, they are among the lucky street children.



The Catalan leader, Jordi Pujol, left, with Jose Maria Aznar.

## Shakiness in Catalonia Makes Aznar Wobble

## Region's Coalition Risks Falling Apart

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

MADRID — The ruling political coalition in Catalonia is in danger of falling apart, and with it a key pillar sustaining the Spanish government of Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar.

Mr. Aznar depends on the two-party Catalan coalition for the votes in Parliament that keep his minority Popular Party in power.

The parties in the Catalan coalition disagree over the degree of cooperation they should give the prime minister, who seeks leeway to carry out the unpopular measures required to prepare Spain for

entry into the single European currency.

The Union Democratica, the Catalan Christian Democratic group, voted overwhelmingly over the weekend to aim for entry into an eventual coalition with the central government.

This went directly against the policy of Jordi Pujol, the leader of Convergencia Democratica, the senior partner in the coalition, and president of the Catalan autonomous region. Mr. Pujol demands

non-participation in the central government, but specific political and financial concessions for Catalonia in return for support — or nonobstruction — in Parliament.

He said recently that the agreement with the Popular Party was even more convenient than his earlier pact with the Socialist Party because it brought greater "dividends" to his region.

These are fighting words for those who accuse Mr. Pujol of breaking up the "indissoluble unity" of the Spanish nation. The irony is that it is Mr. Aznar, a representative of the right — which has always argued for national unity — who has allowed the most concessions to the Catalans in the name of political expediency.

A leading member of the Socialist Party, Juan Carlos Rodriguez Ibarra, the head of the regional government in Extremadura, accused Mr. Aznar this month of putting national cohesion at risk. He said that unless the regional parties were willing to enter into a full coalition with the government, the Popular Party and the Socialists should join in a "grand coalition" to prevent the country's becoming "united."

When Mr. Aznar was in opposition, and the Socialists were being propped up by Mr. Pujol, Mr. Aznar was scathing in his criticism of the Catalan leader. Mr. Rodriguez said the prime minister told him recently: "That's politics. Sometimes you have to call white what before you called black."

Mr. Aznar's and his party's new line on Mr. Pujol's language policy is a striking example of this U-turn. Before, the Popular Party derided the distinctive Catalan language.

But Mr. Aznar told Catalan TV viewers earlier this year that he regarded Catalan as "one of the most perfect expressions of language," and said he even liked to speak it himself "among small groups of friends."

The Popular Party used to mock Mr. Pujol, who is relatively small, as a "dwarf" and worse. Mr. Aznar is having to pay for it now. Not only did he have to go to the city of Canosa to get Mr. Pujol into his camp, but he also had to "daily penance" to the Catalan leader, according to Alfredo Perez Rubalcaba, the spokesman for the previous Socialist government.

A jerky, disconnected and energetic speaker, the 66-year-old Mr. Pujol is "capable of holding three press conferences per square meter per minute," the newspaper ABC said, commenting on his whirlwind style.

Uncharacteristically, when he was asked about the brewing dispute with his coalition partners, Mr. Pujol replied, "I have to be careful, and I cannot say anything." Although there is no obvious immediate threat to his leadership, the dispute between the two wings of Catalan nationalism could explode once Mr. Pujol, the undisputed leader of Catalan nationalism, retires.

Many members of his own party are deeply critical of Mr. Pujol's accord with Mr. Aznar. "I'm not asking for enthusiasm," he told supporters at a recent convention of Convergencia Democratica, "but conviction." Observers say that Mr. Pujol feels more at home with the Socialists than with Mr. Aznar's party — in fact, he recently voted a Socialist into a key judicial position to the amazement and anger of the government.

Until last week, Mr. Pujol was also president of the Assembly of European Regions, a role he played as a means of obtaining greater leeway at home. An indefatigable traveler, he likens Catalonia to other European regions, such as the Ile de France or Baden-Wuerttemberg, rather than to the poorer parts of Spain.

This makes the Catalans seem aloof and selfish to many Spaniards. Mr. Pujol acknowledged recently that it was necessary to combat the picture of "the greedy Catalans who suck the blood of Spain." He claimed that Catalonia, with nearly 16 percent of the population, gets only 11 percent of public investment.

Contrary to popular perception, Catalonia has a lower per-capita income than several other regions of Spain.

As a price for supporting the government, Mr. Pujol has wrested control of 30 percent of the income tax revenues raised within Catalonia. He wants to raise this to 42.5 percent — the same percentage German states receive — and acquire additional revenue-raising powers.

Mr. Pujol defends a concept not of one Spain but of many Spains. Catalonia, he said, wants to travel "in the same train" as the rest of Spain, although in its own wagon. He also served notice that as the price for its cooperation with Madrid, Catalonia would be ever more "demanding."

## For (Black Market) Sale: Parts From Crashed Planes

By Frank Bajak  
The Associated Press

When an American Airlines plane smashed into a Colombian mountainside last December, outlaw salvagers didn't even wait for all 160 victims' bodies to be collected before they moved in.

Using sophisticated tools, they extracted engine thrust reversers, cockpit avionics and other valuable components from the shattered Boeing 757 and then used helicopters to fly the parts off the steep ridge, U.S. and Colombian sources say.

The parts were offered for sale in Miami, a hub of the thriving black market in recycled, stolen and counterfeit aircraft parts. "They wanted to sell the whole lot, including the landing gear," said a law enforcement official who spoke on the condition of not being identified.

Parts illegally salvaged from crashes, counterfeit parts and other substandard components regularly find their way into the world's air fleets, sold at bargain prices, often with falsified documents about their origin or composition.

"The whole system is contaminated," said Peter Friedman, director of quality at an aircraft repair station in Oakland, California. "In my position, I find unapproved parts on a daily basis."

"Unapproved parts" is the Federal Aviation Administration's term for components not certified as airworthy — from fraudulently produced knock-offs made from inadequate alloys to recycled pieces misrepresented to hide defects, age or crash damage.

In the industry, they are known as "bogus parts." It's a lucrative market. The worldwide aircraft parts inventory is worth \$45 billion.

The worst confirmed accident involving bogus parts occurred on Sept. 8, 1989, when at 22,000 feet (6,700 meters) over the North Sea, the tail section of a Convair 580 turboprop plane began vibrating violently and tore loose. The charter aircraft, carrying 55 people from Oslo, Norway, to Hamburg, Germany, splattered over 3.5 miles (5.5 kilometers) of sea. There were no survivors.

Norwegian investigators dredged up 90 percent of the 36-year-old plane and

found the cause: bogus bolts, bushings and brackets.

Many industry executives refuse to discuss the issue on the record. Even officials at United, American and Federal Express, among air carriers widely praised for tightening up their control of parts inventories, would not speak openly about their experiences with bogus parts.

That the industry is worried shows in American Airlines' unusual decision to make public a 14-page list, complete with serial numbers, of parts missing from the remains of Flight 965 after it crashed near Cali, Colombia, last Dec. 20.

Sold to repair stations or airlines by brokers whose business is unregulated — more than 5,000 are active in the United States alone — black market parts come from theft rings, from counterfeiters, from "strip and dip" shops that mask flaws with a new coat of metal plating. Some even come from the production overruns of legitimate manufacturers — parts that may be airworthy but also can be production line rejects.

Yet until congressional pressure and a

series of groundbreaking investigative reports by the Cleveland Plain Dealer last year forced a policy shift, the Federal Aviation Administration did not treat bogus parts as a serious threat, arguing they had not caused a single U.S. commercial aviation accident. But in 1995 the FAA created a task force on unapproved parts.

A study by the FAA of its accident database done at the request of The Associated Press found that unapproved parts played a role in 174 aircraft crashes or less serious accidents from May 1973 through April 1996, resulting in 17 deaths and 39 injuries. None involved major commercial carriers.

Appointed the Transportation Department's inspector-general in 1990, Mary Schiavo, a former federal prosecutor, made bogus parts a priority.

Investigations begun under Ms. Schiavo, who stepped down in July, have yielded more than 150 convictions, with jail sentences ranging up to five years and more than \$47 million in restitution and fines paid.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Eurotunnel Reopens for Cars

CALAIS, France (Reuters) — Passenger-car shuttle services resumed through the Channel tunnel Tuesday, three weeks after a fire closed the undersea rail link.

The crossings for car passengers will be from five to 15 minutes longer than normal. Until Dec. 19, the service will run at 50 percent of its usual rate, with one train in each direction every 40 minutes, a spokesman for the tunnel said.

Rail service for passengers resumed last Wednesday. No data has been set for service for trucks.

A strike by Spain's 2 million state workers Wednesday could cripple airline, rail and bus service and could affect medical services and schools. (AP)

Alitalia has agreed with American Express to allow frequent-flyer members to collect points using American Express cards starting Jan. 1. (AP)

## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

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## Correction

An article Dec. 2 incorrectly stated the dates of two Serbian assassinations. King Alexander Obrenovic was killed in 1903 and King Alexander Karadjordjevic was killed in 1934.

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## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Amsterdam	17/12	10/8	W	Bangkok	29/26	23/19	SE
London	12/10	5/3	W	Beijing	8/4	-2/5	N
Paris	12/10	5/3	W	Calcutta	29/26	23/19	SE
Rome	15/12	8/5	W	Chengdu	18/15	10/7	SE
Stockholm	10/10	3/1	W	Colombo	29/26	23/19	SE
Warsaw	12/10	5/3	W	Hanoi	29/26	23/19	SE
Yokohama	15/12	8/5	W	Harbin	18/15	10/7	SE
				Hong Kong	29/26	23/19	SE
				Kobe	18/15	10/7	SE
				Manila	29/26	23/19	SE
				Osaka	18/15	10/7	SE
				Seoul	18/15	10/7	SE
				Shanghai	18/15	10/7	SE
				Singapore	29/26	23/19	SE
				Taipei	18/15	10/7	SE
				Tokyo	18/15	10/7	SE
				Ulaanbaatar	18/15	10/7	SE
				Yokohama	18/15	10/7	SE

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## THE AMERICAS

## Ruling Could Put Pro-Israeli Lobby Under Scrutiny

By Neil A. Lewis  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chief lobbying organization promoting close American ties with Israel might eventually have to disclose who provides its money and how that money is spent, under a recent appeals court ruling.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled last week that a federal agency had erred when it declared that the lobby, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, known as AIPAC, was not a political committee. Under federal laws, organizations deemed political committees are required to disclose many details of their finances.

The Federal Election Commission ruled in 1990 that AIPAC was not a political committee because its campaign-related activities were not its main purpose. But the appeals court ruled, 8 to 2, that the commission had overstepped its bounds by considering what portion of the organization's resources were devoted to campaign-related activities.

The court ruling does not mean that the lobbying organization, one of Washington's most formidable, must now register as a political committee. Rather, it means that the Federal Election Commission may have to reopen the issue of its status. A spokesman for the agency declined to say if the ruling would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Melvin Dow, a Houston lawyer who is the president of AIPAC, said that if the appeals ruling stood, his organization would raise other grounds in support of its contention that it should not be required to disclose all its finances.

"The recordkeeping would be greatly burdensome," Mr. Dow said. He said that his organization was not trying to conceal any information but that, "with 50,000 members, it would be a great administrative and accounting burden to compile all that information and check its accuracy."

The ruling is the latest chapter in a case that began in 1989 when a group of prominent former government officials who oppose AIPAC

and its advocacy of Israeli interests brought a complaint before the election commission demanding that the lobby be treated as a political committee. Election laws require that any organization that donates or spends more than \$1,000 annually to help candidates be deemed a political committee.

But the election commission said that recent Supreme Court rulings obliged it to make an exemption for an organization whose main purpose was not campaign-related activity. The Supreme Court has increasingly treated campaign activity as protected speech, and struck down limits on it. But the appeals court said the commission should not have tried to interpret such Su-

preme Court rulings in its decisions.

The former officials challenged the commission's ruling in court. Among the officials are James Akins, a former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and a vocal critic of Israel's influence in American foreign policy, and Paul Findley, a former Illinois congressman who has complained that he was defeated for re-election in 1982 because of a campaign mounted by AIPAC.

Another plaintiff, Richard Curtis, the former chief inspector of the U.S. Information Agency, hailed the ruling Monday, calling it "the beginning of the end to the stranglehold that the Israeli lobby has on U.S. Middle East policy."



NATIVE BANK — Indians in traditional dress standing with bankers in the Toronto Dominion Bank in Toronto after the announcement of a new aboriginal institution, the First Nations Bank, which will open next year.

## Away From Politics

• The suspect in the "Unabomber" case has pleaded not guilty to charges that he sent the mail bomb that killed an advertising executive two years ago. Theodore Kaczynski, in custody in California, entered his plea through a live video hookup to the federal courthouse in Newark, New Jersey. (AP)

• Lawyers for NBC and Richard Jewell, the security guard initially reported to have been a suspect in the Atlanta Olympic Park bombing in July, have reached a settlement, averting a threatened libel lawsuit against the network. NBC said that it would pay Mr. Jewell an amount that neither side would disclose, and the network would not issue any retraction or apology for the news report that Mr. Jewell's lawyers considered libelous. (NYT)

• Los Angeles has been named the most gridlocked city in the United States for the eighth straight year. In its annual report, the Texas Transportation Institute at Texas A&M University uses a statistic called the Roadway Congestion Index, based on the number of miles drivers travel on freeways and principal streets. Computations using the formula for data gathered in 1993 show Los Angeles with a congestion index of 1.54, followed by Washington (1.41), San Francisco (1.33), Miami (1.32) and Chicago (1.26). New York was No. 11 at 1.15. (AP)

• The chemical company heir John du Pont, who has spent the last 2½ months undergoing treatment in a psychiatric facility in Pennsylvania, has been found competent to stand trial for the murder last January of the Olympic wrestler David Schultz. In finding Mr. du Pont competent, Judge Patricia Jenkins of the Delaware County Court set a Jan. 21 trial date, citing improvements in Mr. du Pont's mental health. (WP)

• A medical equipment company, Acromed, has offered to pay \$112 million to settle claims by thousands of patients who said that the pain in their backs worsened after surgeons inserted steel screws and plates intended to help them. Some patients said the screws broke inside their spines. (NYT)

## No. 2 at UN Leads Poll On Top Post

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN undersecretary-general, Kofi Annan, and the Ivory Coast foreign minister, Amara Essy, led the field in the first unofficial vote for UN secretary-general Tuesday, diplomats said.

The vote on Mr. Annan's candidacy was 12 in favor and 2 against, while Mr. Essy had 11 votes in favor and 4 against, the envoys said. They did not specify whether any of the negative votes came from the permanent council members, who have veto power.

The other two candidates, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah of Mauritania and Hamid Algabid of Niger, each received 7 votes in favor and 5 against, the sources said. Mr. Ould Abdallah, a former UN special envoy for Burundi, heads the Washington-based Global Coalition for Africa. Mr. Algabid is secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

## Video Showing Gap in Foliage At Simpson Home Jars Defense

SANTA MONICA, California — O.J. Simpson's lawyers were caught off guard at his civil trial Tuesday by a videotape they tried to suppress that could undercut their claim that evidence was planted to frame Mr. Simpson for murder.

Video footage clearly showing a large gap in dense foliage above the fence next to where a bloody glove was found on Mr. Simpson's estate was introduced by the plaintiffs' lawyers and shown to the jury.

The prosecution in Mr. Simpson's criminal trial last year contended that the former football star murdered his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman on June 12, 1994, outside her home. They suggested that Mr. Simpson drove back to his nearby estate and climbed over a fence to avoid detection, dropping a bloody glove that matched one at the murder scene.

The spot where they contended he

climbed the fence was adjacent to the bedroom of a house guest, Brian (Kato) Kaelin, who testified he heard three thumping sounds that night that might have been someone bumping into the air conditioner.

The introduction of the video taken by Gary Randa, the son of Mr. Simpson's personal secretary, Kathy Randa, appeared to take the defense by surprise and they opposed it being shown. After a long conference with Mr. Simpson's lawyer, Robert Baker, Judge Hiroshi Fujisaki allowed the video segment into evidence.

Philip Vannatter, a retired detective, testified Monday that when he observed the bloody glove in a narrow walkway behind Mr. Simpson's mansion hours after the murders he saw no evidence that anyone had come over the fence.

But the video showed a spot behind Mr. Kaelin's room where there appeared to be a gap in the foliage at the top of the fence.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Making It Harder to Drive Drunk

Traffic safety officials, seeking ways to halt the carnage caused by chronic drunken drivers, are weighing the idea of making drivers' licenses serve as car keys.

At a conference in Washington this week, experts also heard other proposals for restricting drivers who, even after the suspension of their licenses, continue to drive. The suggestions included house arrest, or devices that prevent a car from starting until the driver has passed a breath test.

Drunken driving fatalities had declined for nearly a decade, thanks to tougher law enforcement and persuasive campaigns. But last year they rose. About 41 percent of all fatal car accidents are alcohol-related.

The idea of making a driver's license func-

tion as an ignition key is based on a system being developed in Sweden. A card reader in the car, connected to a computer, would read the information on the license and, if correct, start the engine of a specific vehicle.

## Short Takes

A Texas woman who said she could not get her 5-year-old son to go to bed early has been sentenced to 90 days' probation for his lateness to kindergarten. School officials filed truancy charges against Caroline Edens of Plano. A judge placed Mrs. Edens on probation Nov. 13 and ordered that her son be in bed at a "proper time." Mrs. Edens said that how she raised her child, whom she calls a "night owl," was nobody's business but her own.

Americans last year spent an estimated \$739 million on cut Christmas trees, \$410 million on artificial trees, \$2.38 billion on ornaments, \$1.37 billion on wreaths and garlands and \$3.98 billion on lights. Total value in 1995 of the Christmas products industry: \$14.5 billion. Then there were the toys...

A California group called Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse, which campaigns against nuisance litigation, has been flooded with nominations for its "Loony Lawsuit of the Month" award. The first winner was Joel Bander, a Los Angeles attorney and fan of the Grateful Dead rock group, who sued another lawyer in his office for inflicting emotional distress by placing a mocking cardboard tombstone in the office after the death of that band's leader, with the inscription: "R.I.P. Jerry Garcia (Too Many Parties, Perhaps?)."

The second winner, reports the Los Angeles Times, was a woman in Orange County who married her psychiatrist and, after their divorce, sued him for psychiatric malpractice. The latest winner was a San Fernando Valley woman who sued a store after she pulled a blender from the bottom of a stack and was hurt by other blenders that crashed down on her.

Ray Boyd, a director of the citizens' group, asked Mr. Bander, the lawyer, whether he planned to attend his awards dinner. Said Mr. Boyd: "He threatened to sue me."

International Herald Tribune

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Christian Group Sets Rally

WASHINGTON — Promise Keepers, the Christian men's movement that has been packing sports stadiums with rallies across the country, hopes to bring as many as a million men to Washington next October for a spiritual revival on the Mall.

Anticipating criticism from detractors who cast the group as the men's auxiliary of the religious right, its leaders said the purpose of the gathering would be evangelical, not political. The organizers said they hoped that the image of a million men on their knees on the Mall would catalyze a "spiritual awakening" across the country.

"We realize there are going to be a lot of people looking on," said Steve Chavis, the group's communications director. "Congress will wonder if we're aiming at them. The White House will wonder. And we're just inviting men to come and appear before an audience of one — that is 'one' with a capital 'O' — to appear before God."

Nearly 1.1 million men attended Promise Keepers rallies at 22 stadiums around the country this year. The organization has grown exponentially in the six years since it was founded by Bill McCartney, then the head football coach at the University of Colorado. It now has a full-time staff of 430 at its headquarters in Boulder, Colorado, and an annual budget of \$97 million. (WP)

## Clintons Observe Rights Day

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton observed International Human Rights Day on Tuesday with a focus on women's rights, picking up some of the concerns that the first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, raised in China a year ago.

As part of the observance, Mr. Clinton earmarked \$5 million to help improve the rights situation for women. Some of the money will go toward helping refugee women in Rwanda and Zaire and educating and training women in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Last year, at a United Nations conference on women, Mrs. Clinton criticized customs in parts of the world that routinely victimize women, saying they represented some of the most blatant human rights violations.

She attacked the practices of burning wives to death in India if their dowries were too small and the genital mutilation of girls in African and Islamic cultures to ensure sexual fidelity. She also condemned the widespread rape of women in Bosnia and Rwanda. (AP)

## Quote/Unquote

William Cohen, defense secretary-designate, asked after his first official visit to the Pentagon and a round of briefings if he was up to speed on the myriad issues a defense secretary must deal with: "I'm reputed to be a fast learner, but not that fast." (AP)

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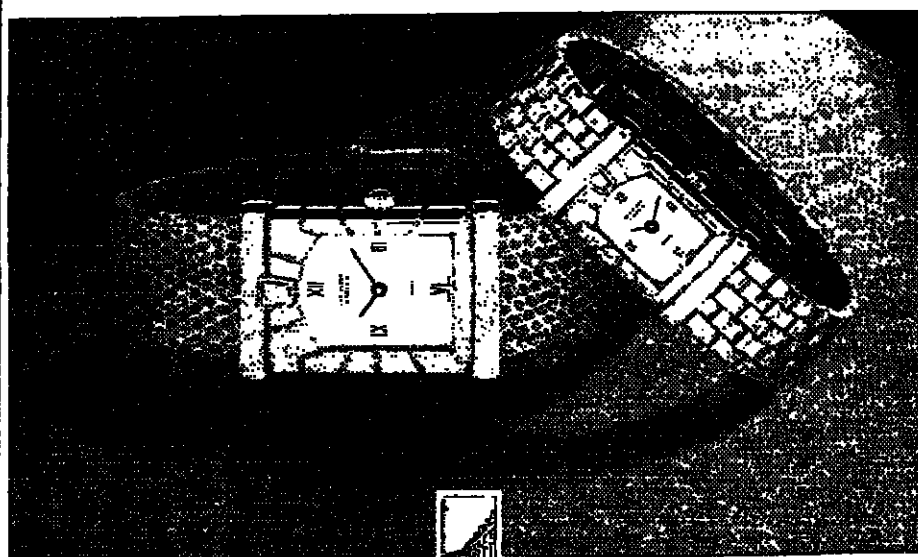
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## ASIA/PACIFIC

PAGE 18

SPONS

## New Protest Breaks Out In Rangoon

### 50 Students Hold Sit-In At Medical University

The Associated Press

RANGOON — New student demonstrations erupted Tuesday at a medical school in central Rangoon as the military government closed most secondary schools in the capital in an attempt to stifle mounting protests.

More than 50 students staged a sit-in in front of Medical University No. 1 early Tuesday afternoon. They chanted slogans and demanded an end to police brutality, the right to form a student union and increased freedom and human rights.

Riot police stationed a block away allowed the sit-in to continue while students stayed off the street, but military intelligence officers blanketed the area and confiscated film from news photographers.

The hit-and-run style demonstrations that have erupted at various colleges in Rangoon and Mandalay during the past several days are the most serious challenge to the military government since 1988, when it seized power by crushing a nationwide student-led uprising.

There were unconfirmed reports that other small student demonstrations around Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon had been broken up by police.

Also, a group of about 50 protesters tried to stage a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy, but they scattered when the police arrived.

The heavy police presence around the city and the universities has served to prevent different groups of protesters from linking up to form a large demonstration.

Colonel Hla Min of military intelligence said that "standard international procedure" was being followed in dealing with the demonstrators. "Most of the kids want to return to school," he said, "and that's what the government wants also."

Students and police have clashed regularly since Saturday morning, when riot police broke up an all-night student sit-in outside the Shwedagon Pagoda, arresting several hundred students in the process. Protests have also spread to the Institutes of Medicine and Technology in Mandalay, according to a statement Tuesday from Human Rights Watch/Asia, an international rights watchdog.

The schools in Mandalay were closed by the government Sunday, and universities in Rangoon were shut Monday.

## Chinese Defense Chief Defends Tiananmen Crackdown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches



General Chi and Mr. Perry at the Pentagon on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON — In an unusually frank speech before an audience of U.S. military officers, China's defense minister said Tuesday that the crackdown in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing had been provoked by a handful of demonstrators.

Responding to a highly sensitive question about a human rights issue that has tainted Chinese relations with the West for years, General Chi Haotian, who oversaw the military crackdown on the anti-government demonstrators in 1989, reiterated the Chinese position that the news media greatly exaggerated the number of casualties.

"A small number of bad people used that occasion to direct a spearhead at the People's Liberation Army," General Chi

said in response to a question at the National Defense University.

"They set the trucks on fire and they wounded and even killed our soldiers, so finally we had to adopt corresponding measures to disperse those people."

General Chi, who met with President Bill Clinton and Defense Secretary William Perry on Monday, spoke on International Human Rights Day.

The general said no students were killed in the square itself. But he said "the problem occurred" in the area around the square.

"But that had been deliberately exaggerated, and the exaggerated coverage did not square with fact," General Chi said.

"If there is any lesson to be learned, the lesson is we should educate our youth well."

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, are believed to have been killed on Beijing streets during the Tiananmen protests.

General Chi also had tough but familiar words on the issue of Taiwan, saying that China remained committed to reunification and that in the face of any challenge to that goal, "the Chinese government and people will not stand idly by."

General Chi's policy statement was not new, but his comments on a visit to improve U.S.-China relations emphasized the importance that Communist China gives to reclaiming Taiwan.

The general urged Washington, which maintains unofficial relations with Taipei but recognizes Beijing as China's sole government, to let Beijing and Taipei settle their differences without any interference. (AP, Reuters)

## 2 Laureates Ask for Justice In East Timor

The Associated Press

OSLO — Two men bound by a dream of freedom and democracy received the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo on Tuesday for their resistance to Indonesia's occupation of their native East Timor.

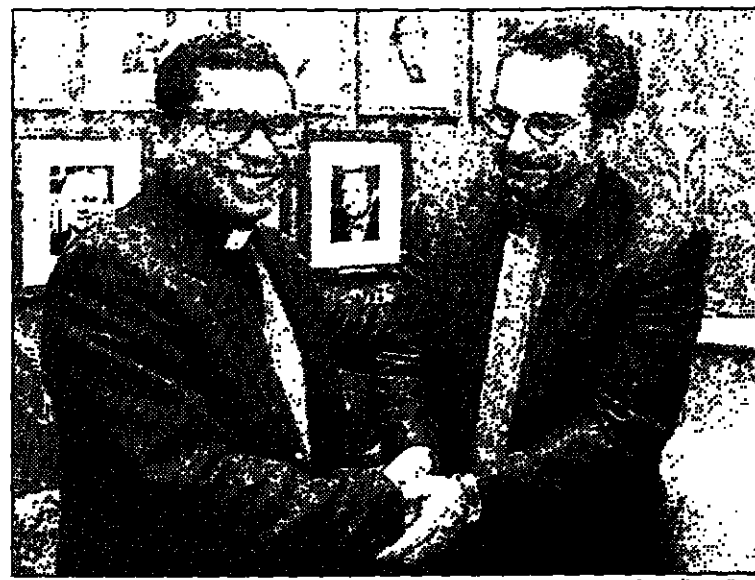
The exiled activist Jose Ramos Horta, 51, said he accepted the prize with the hope that Indonesia would seek a peaceful solution to its annexation of the territory. Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, 48, a Roman Catholic bishop, accepted the award in the name of his church and his people.

Indonesia boycotted the award ceremony, refusing to join Norway's royalty and other leaders at City Hall. The Nobel prizes carry a \$1.2 million cash award. The other Nobel prizes were presented Tuesday in Stockholm.

Indonesia has denounced Mr. Ramos-Horta as a traitor, and has allegedly warned Bishop Belo to temper his criticism in Oslo or face possible exile or other repercussions when he returns home.

"I firmly believe that I am here essentially as the voice of the voiceless people of East Timor," the bishop said. "And what the people want is peace, an end to violence and respect for their human rights."

Mr. Ramos-Horta said Bishop Be-



Bishop Belo, left, and Mr. Ramos-Horta before the awards ceremony.

lo was "the real winner" of the prize. "He is the embodiment of the East Timorese people's resilience, moral rectitude, dignity and identity, and their long quest for peace and freedom," he said.

After an audience with King Harald V of Norway, the peace laureates accepted their gold medals and diplomas on the 10th anniversary of the death of the prize's benefactor, Alfred Nobel, the Swede who invented dynamite.

Indonesian troops seized East Timor in 1975 and annexed the former Portuguese colony the next year. In announcing the Peace Prize on Oct. 11, the Nobel committee blamed Indonesia for widespread

killings, terror and persecution during its occupation.

The government of President Suharto, who ordered the invasion of East Timor, has said it stepped in to prevent chaos and the rise of communism after Portugal abandoned the colony in the midst of a civil war.

Mr. Ramos-Horta, who leads his anti-occupation efforts from exile in Australia, said the only consistent policy of Indonesian rule has been repression, whether in East Timor or in other islands.

"For more than 30 years, the Indonesian people have known massacres, imprisonment, torture," he said.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### Bolger and Rival Reach A Deal in New Zealand

WELLINGTON — The head of the National Party, Jim Bolger, secured a third term as prime minister of New Zealand on Tuesday after making a deal with his former arch-rival, Winston Peters.

Mr. Peters, the head of New Zealand First, who has called for tighter controls on Asian immigration, agreed to be deputy prime minister under Mr. Bolger. He also will hold the new post of treasurer in charge of national finances, and he secured changes in government economic policies.

The deal ended nine weeks of uncertainty since a general election left a hung Parliament.

Mr. Bolger forced Mr. Peters out of the National Party six years ago. (AFP)

### Beijing Warns France On Taiwan Arms Sales

BEIJING — China warned France on Tuesday that it was "resolutely opposed" to new weapons sales to Taiwan and would treat any such assault on its sovereignty.

The announcement came amid reports from Taiwan that the island's air force commander, Huang Hsien-jung, left Tuesday for France on an unpublicized visit.

"France has made a clear commitment in its January 12, 1994, joint communique that it would not sell weapons to Taiwan," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, adding that such sale "disrupts the great cause of reunification of China."

### The French Embassy in Beijing has refused to confirm or deny Mr. Huang's visit. Beijing considers Taiwan a renegade province. (AFP)

### U.S. Talks Skip Spratlys

MANILA — U.S. military officials have rejected a Philippine call to include the disputed Spratly Islands on the agenda of a U.S.-Philippine mutual defense board meeting this week, a Philippine military source said Tuesday.

"We have repeatedly proposed that the Spratly issue be included in the talking points of the regular MDB meetings, but the U.S. panel chose to veer away from the issue," the source said.

Beijing last year occupied Mischief Reef, a Spratly islet claimed by Manila. (AFP)

### For the Record

King Birendra has ordered the Nepalese Parliament to meet Monday for a vote of confidence against Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba brought by the Communist opposition, a royal statement read over state radio Tuesday said. (AFP)

Five critics of former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India won executive seats on the Congress (I) Party parliamentary group Tuesday, Indian news agencies reported. (Reuters)

Indian security forces stepped up patrols Tuesday in the remote northeast state of Nagaland after separatist guerrillas killed 30 members of a rival tribe near the Burmese border, authorities said. (Reuters)

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EUROPE

# Raids in France Target Network of Militants

2 of 14 Suspects in '95 Bomb Wave Held

PARIS — The police arrested 14 people Tuesday in connection with a wave of bombings in France last year but said the arrests had "no direct link" to a bombing of a commuter train Dec. 3 that killed four people.

The authorities later released 12 of those arrested and did not give reasons for keeping the other two, a police source said, speaking anonymously.

An anti-terrorism unit made the arrests Tuesday morning in Paris and in suburbs with large immigrant populations.

An official of the Justice Ministry said the arrests were related to an investigation of the bombings last year, which killed eight people and wounded 160.

The official said there was "no direct link" to last week's bombing of a commuter train in rush hour that killed four

and wounded 93. Investigators said the raids had targeted a network run by Ahmed Zaoui, the former European leader of the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria. He was given a suspended four-year prison sentence by a court in Belgium in November 1995.

The network, based in Chasse-sur-Rhône near Lyon, was one of three that were partly dismantled by French authorities after the 1995 bombings.

The radio station RTL said the 12 arrested Tuesday had been suspected of having links to Algerian Islamic extremist groups, including some based in Belgium. Another radio station, France Info, radio said no arms or documents had been seized by police in the course of the operation.

No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing last week, but investigators are said to be focusing on Algerian Islamic militants as prime suspects.

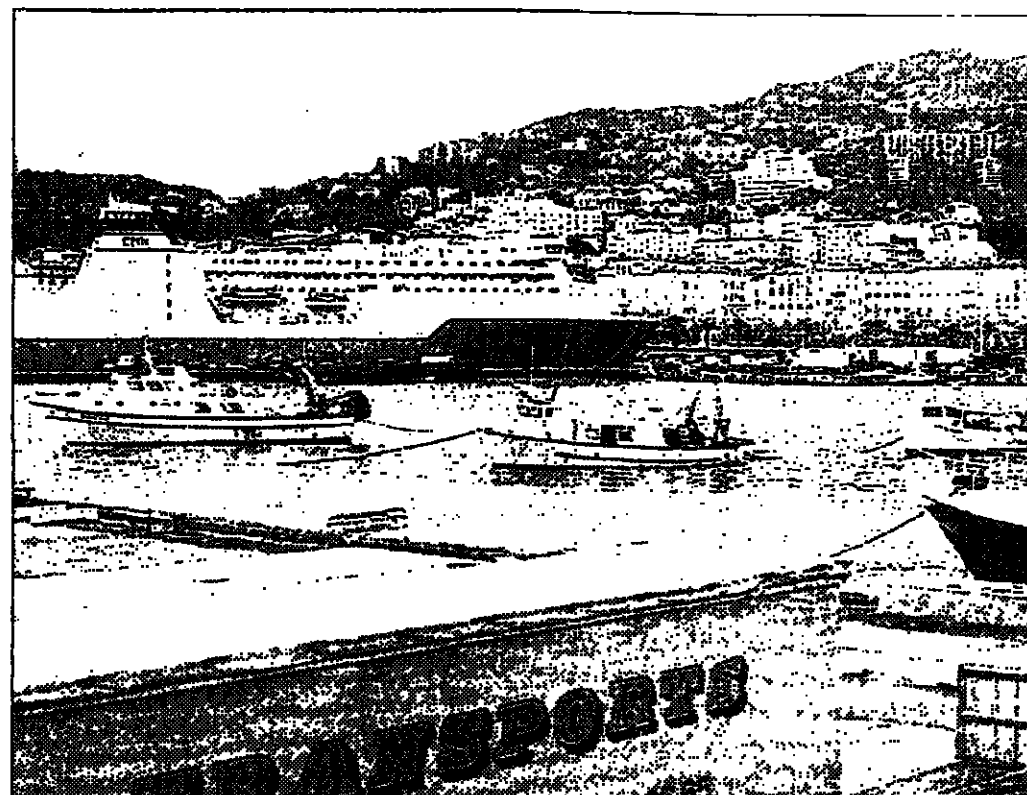
Tension remained high in parts of Paris in the aftermath of the bombing. The Stock Exchange was evacuated early Tuesday afternoon after someone phoned in a bomb threat, bringing trading to a halt.

Roland Jacquard, director of the International Terrorism Observatory, said French authorities were working to disorganize Islamic extremist networks operating clandestinely in France.

This type of operation is not necessarily intended to find those guilty of the bombing last week, he told France Info. "It lets them surround the fundamentalist movement," he said, "and maybe come across notebooks with addresses or interesting lists."

The radio station Europe 1, meanwhile, said the judge who was leading the investigation into the bombings, Jean-Louis Bruguiere, would go to Italy on Wednesday to investigate ties among various Islamic extremist groups in Europe. The Armed Islamic Group, which is fighting to overthrow the government of Algeria, a former French colony, claimed responsibility for most of the 1995 bombings. The militants are angry at France for its tacit support of the Algerian government.

Investigators have said the bomb used in the latest incident — a 13-kilogram (29-pound) gas canister packed with nails — was nearly identical to those used in the bombings last year. Hundreds of soldiers and police have been patrolling public places in Paris and other major French cities since the bombing.



BLOCKADE — Fishing boats in the Corsican port of Bastia blocking passenger ferries and trucks on Tuesday as a fishermen's protest over taxation entered its second week.

## Food Scare Toll Rises to 10 in Scotland

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The death toll has risen to 10 in a food poisoning outbreak linked to tainted meat served to pensioners at a Scottish church luncheon last month.

An 87-year-old woman was reported to have died in a Glasgow-area hospital Sunday night, the third elderly person in three days to have succumbed to the illness blamed on the E. coli bacteria.

Forty-five of the 388 people suspected to be suffering from the food poisoning remained in hospitals and infirmaries Monday. The great majority of those affected are elderly, though at least four children are being given dialysis for temporary kidney dysfunction.

The disease is highly contagious, and many of the sick have "secondary infections."

It is the worst case in Britain of poisoning by

Escherichia coli, the same type of bacteria that killed three children who ate undercooked hamburgers in the Seattle, Washington, area in 1993, and killed 11, mainly schoolchildren, last year in Japan.

E. coli is a common gut bacteria that is normally harmless. But a toxic strain that lives in cattle without effect on them can be passed to humans with fatal consequences. Death is most often caused by a sudden breakdown of red blood cells and acute kidney failure.

Scottish public health experts have traced the infected meat that poisoned the pensioners to a wholesale butcher in the suburban town of Wishaw, southeast of Glasgow. The butcher, John Barr, and his shop won a trade award this fall as Scottish Butcher of the Year.

Investigators have turned up evidence that workers in Mr. Barr's shop, seven of whom have developed the E. coli infection themselves, used knives that they had used on raw meat to open bags of precooked meat.

E. coli bacteria live only in raw or undercooked meat and are eradicated by heat.

John Barr & Son prepared steak pies for a special Sunday luncheon for 78 pensioners on Nov. 17 at the Wishaw Old Parish church. The precooked meat was delivered the day before but was apparently not refrigerated.

Health examiners have gone to some 60 outlets that were regular clients of Mr. Barr's and have destroyed all the meat products that came from his shop.

## Pope to Skip Christmas Day Mass

Agence France-Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will not celebrate Mass on Christmas morning, the Vatican said Tuesday, citing health reasons. The Pope will celebrate midnight Mass but give only his "Urbi et Orbi" address Christmas Day.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Belgium's No. 2 Official Faces Questions on New Accusations

BRUSSELS — Deputy Prime Minister Elio di Rupo, partly cleared of allegations he had sex with underage boys, faced questioning by his peers Tuesday over new denunciations.

The Cour de Cassation, Belgium's highest court and the only one with jurisdiction of judging a minister, gave a special parliamentary commission a report Monday on the original allegations against Mr. di Rupo by a sole witness, rejecting them as baseless.

But the Brussels prosecutor who has been compiling the case against the No. 2 figure in Belgium's coalition government has pulled together another file of allegations, this time anonymous. He spoke Monday of more to come.

The second file is very different from the first case, said Serge Moureaux, a francophone member of the commission. "It consists of various items of dubious value."

### Moscow Tries to Calm Miners

MOSCOW — First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Potanin traveled to the heart of the coal mining industry in Siberia on Tuesday in an effort to resolve a weeklong strike over back pay and benefits.

"I have come to get familiarized with the working conditions of the miners, and to solve their problems," Mr. Potanin told the Itar-Tass news agency on arriving in the Siberian mining town of Novokuznetsk.

While some miners have returned to the pits since the strike began Dec. 3, there are still more than 100,000 strikers at nearly 100 mines, according to the coal industry. The miners' union puts the number of strikers at 300,000.

### Italy Rules Out an Amnesty

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro expressed opposition Tuesday to an amnesty for defendants in Italy's multitude of corruption scandals.

The statement, issued by Mr. Scalfaro's office, said judicial reform should be undertaken in a way that avoided "solutions that wipe the slate clean and do not correspond to the canons of justice."

The phrase was a clear reference to renewed debate on how to move on from the corruption scandals that have shaken Italy since 1992 and brought down its old governing class.

### New Letter Bomb in Austria

VIENNA — A letter bomb sent to the stepmother of Austria's interior minister is the work of the extreme-right group or individual responsible for five earlier attacks, a top policeman said Tuesday.

Chief Inspector Robert Sturm said the letter bomb, which exploded Monday while being examined by the police, was "with certainty" made by the so-called Bayuvvarian Liberation Front. The same group was behind most of the more than a dozen letter bombs mailed since December 1993.

The letter was addressed to Lotte Ingrisch, stepmother of Interior Minister Caspar Eimann, who has been accused by the right of being too lenient in allowing foreigners to reside in Austria. The letter bomb detonated while a policeman was trying to defuse it, bruising his fingers.

## Russia Levies Heavy Tariffs

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia has approved a new law imposing hefty tariffs on people and goods crossing Russian borders, the official government newspaper said Tuesday.

Rossiiskaya Gazeta published a new federal law outlining a series of new levies, distinct from any customs duties, that target individuals, cargo, vehicles and aircraft leaving and entering Russia.

The law, signed by Mr. Yeltsin at the end of last month, took effect Tuesday when it was published. However, international airline officials contacted here said they were unaware of it.

Under the new measures, the newspaper said individuals entering or leaving Russia would have to pay 80 percent of the minimum wage, currently 75,900 rubles (\$14) monthly.

The law also said border guards would have the right to extend visas for foreigners in areas where no Russian consular services were available.

The extra income generated by the new tariffs is intended to be channeled into a special fund for the federal border guards' service.

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## INTERNATIONAL

PAGE 18

SPONS

# NATO Tells Milosevic To Accept Vote Results And Avert Violence

Continued from Page 1

BRUSSELS — In a statement effectively backing opposition leaders who claimed victory in the polls, NATO called Tuesday on President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to recognize the results of elections.

The alliance urged Belgrade authorities to "avoid any use of force against peaceful demonstrators" who have taken to the streets for three weeks of huge anti-government protests.

In the statement, issued after a meeting of foreign ministers, the 16 NATO states said they "strongly deplore" the Serbian government's decision to cancel the results of the Nov. 17 municipal elections, and called on authorities "to respect the democratic will of the people by reversing that decision."

"We are dismayed," it said, "that Serbian authorities have ignored the calls of the international community to respect internationally recognized democratic principles."

"We commend the opposition for its adherence to nonviolence and call upon the government to avoid any use of force against the peaceful protesters."

In the two-round elections, the opposition Zajedno, or Together, coalition won 15 of Serbia's 18 biggest towns, including Belgrade, but authorities

ordered new elections in most areas, which the opposition then boycotted.

On Sunday, Serbia's supreme court confirmed the annulment, despite a wave of protests that gathered up to 100,000 people on the streets of Belgrade.

In Brussels, Secretary of State Warren Christopher warned the Milosevic government that it would be increasingly isolated if it did not accept the vote.

"The people of Serbia deserve what their neighbors in Central Europe have: clean elections, a free press, a normal market economy," Mr. Christopher said.

"If President Milosevic respects their will, Serbia can enjoy the legitimacy and assistance it needs," he added. "If he seeks to rule Serbia as an unreformed dictatorship, it will only increase his isolation and the suffering of his people."

Washington has been tightening pressure on Belgrade, the latest move being a U.S. envoy's canceling talks with Mr. Milosevic.

Assistant Secretary of State John Kornblum was to have gone to Belgrade to press the Serbian president to end his anti-democratic behavior, an official said. But Mr. Kornblum decided against the trip "because he doesn't think it's useful to talk to Milosevic at this particular moment," added the official, who



A student, on the shoulders of another, demonstrating Tuesday in Belgrade as protests entered a third week.

spoke on condition he not be named.

Mr. Kornblum's decision came after Mr. Christopher said in Brussels that he would seek Russia's support to consider reimposing sanctions on Belgrade that were lifted after Mr. Milosevic signed the Bosnia peace accord.

"It's cutting him off, little by little," the official said, describing the move to cancel the trip.

Foreign Minister Herve de Charette of France said Serbia's leaders "must be aware that we are not prepared to accept behavior contrary to the universally accepted rules of democracy."

"We must send them," he added, "a strong signal of our condemnation of the attitude of those in power to the opposition demonstrations."

On Friday, President Bill Clinton an-

nounced he had decided to extend for a year the limited freezing of financial assets on American soil of the governments of Serbia, Montenegro and the Serb-run entity in Bosnia.

The United States also criticized the supreme court's ruling upholding the annulment. A State Department spokesman, Glyn Davies, said Mr. Milosevic's influence on the court was "decisive."

The Zajedno opposition coalition boycotted the federal Parliament, vowing to stay away until Mr. Milosevic admitted he cheated them of victory in the municipal voting. The Socialists, determined to retain the power they have held for 50 years, used the courts to overturn the results.

The parliamentary session was the first since the Socialists and their allies came within reach of a two-thirds majority in federal elections on Nov. 3.

Although the opposition did not contest the legitimacy of the federal vote, the Zajedno coalition leader, Zoran Djindjic, said that Zajedno's 22 deputies would boycott all sessions of the federal Parliament until the results of the municipal elections are recognized.

The federal election results gave Mr. Milosevic and his Montenegrin allies 84 of the 138 seats, just eight short of a two-thirds majority, which would allow him to change the constitution.

Sources said Mr. Milosevic would not find it hard to muster enough votes among the smaller parties to force through constitutional changes to keep him in power.

(AFP, Reuters)

## STUDENTS: Belgrade University Movement Is Controlled by Radical Serb Nationalists

Continued from Page 1

their movement is outside politics, refuse to even meet with the coalition. They insist on maintaining their autonomy.

The student movement is controlled by radical Serbian nationalists who have, in the last few days, received messages of support from the Bosnian Serb government. Most of the professors who have publicly backed the student movement were deeply involved in promoting Serbian nationalism in the universities.

The political opposition — which had toned down its nationalist rhetoric — at the same time opted to play the nationalist card following President Slobodan Milosevic's decision last year to back the Dayton peace accord. There are few leaders, in either the student movement or the opposition, willing to condemn the nationalist movement that plunged Yugoslavia into a bitter war.

On Monday afternoon, student lead-

ers gave a variety of reasons for Mr. Lang's expulsion, saying that he had supported a call by French intellectuals to bomb Belgrade during the war in Bosnia, although Mr. Lang, at the time, denounced the suggestion. Others said they wanted to protect him from hostile students, that he had come unannounced and that he had "violated the rules" by arriving with reporters who wanted to "manipulate" the visit for Western propaganda. They also said that since Mr. Lang had addressed a gathering by the opposition coalition, he had no right to address student protesters.

"Lang, like everyone who comes in to this building, must respect our rules," said Viktor Faric, a gaunt 22-year-old in a long black overcoat. "He violated our rules and he was asked to leave. We run things here."

The students say their movement, unlike protests by the opposition coalition known as Zajedno, is apolitical, although their demands certainly have a

political cast. They include the government's acceptance of the original vote count and the resignation of Dragutin Velickovic, the pro-government rector of the university. But student leaders also attack Mr. Milosevic, not for starting the war in Croatia and Bosnia, but for failing to win it.

"Milosevic betrayed the Serbian people," said Goran Kovacevic, 19.

"We go to class with Serbs from Croatia and Bosnia who lost their homes because Milosevic sold us out to the West."

Student organizers are calling on women to march in traditional Serbian costumes. There are a growing number of Serbian flags in the crowd, and the central student committee is considering starting rallies with "God Give Us Justice," the anthem of the old Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Although the students have shunned the opposition politicians, they have requested an audience with Patriarch Pavle, the head of the Serbian Orthodox Church,

the institution that gave birth to the modern Serbian nationalist movement.

The students rejected a suggestion that they also see Belgrade's Catholic cardinal and the mufti, who is the leader of the tiny Islamic community.

"This is no longer a student movement, but a Serbian student movement, and those who are not nationalists are not welcome," said Kristina Horjak, whose father is from Slovenia.

The destruction of the country's educational system began under Tito's Communist rule. Departments were purged of professors who refused to adhere to party doctrine.

There was a brief span of two or three years following Tito's death in 1980 when university faculties, freed from party dogma, reached out to Western intellectual traditions. But this was swiftly terminated with the rise of Serbian nationalism.

By the mid-1980s the History Department, giddy with the new orthodoxy, was exalting Byzantine culture and using it as a tool to bash Western ideas. The works of Serbian nationalist writers were taught in literature classes, and Serbian philosophers, who espoused theories of racial superiority, including the idea that the Serbs were the oldest human race, dominated university classrooms.

The war accelerated the decline in the educational system. More than 400,000 Serbs, many of them young and talented, have left the country in the last five years. Academic standards fell as Mr. Milosevic put party hacks in charge of schools and departments and sliced government spending for education.

Miladin Zivotic, a white-haired former professor of philosophy and one of the country's leading academics, was blacklisted in 1968 after he expressed open support for students protesting against the party's control over the university. He was not permitted to teach again until 1987. But he was soon embroiled in another war with rigid ideologies.

"I could not stand to go to work," he said. "I had to listen to professors and students voice support and solidarity for these Bosnian fascists, Radovan Karadzic and Rasko Mladic, in the so-called Republic of Srpska. It is worse now than it was under communism. The intellectual corruption is more pervasive and profound."

## U.K. Appoints Panel On Gulf War Illness

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British Defense Ministry, under pressure from Gulf War veterans and their supporters, appointed on Tuesday an independent medical panel to study claims from veterans here that they were suffering from a form of so-called Gulf War syndrome.

The ministry also formally apologized to the House of Commons for providing "flawed" information over the past few years in response to inquiries about the extent to which British troops in the Gulf War were exposed to potentially hazardous pesticides.

Roughly a thousand veterans so far have filed legal claims against the British government, attributing a variety of health troubles, including nervous and immune system disorders and birth defects in offspring, to service in the Gulf.

Armed Forces Minister Nicholas Soames said that small-scale studies, which so far have not identified a "Gulf War syndrome," would be supplemented by a major independent study, to be overseen by the Medical Research Council rather than the Defense Ministry.

## Serb Economy Is Teetering On the Abyss, Analysts Say

Reuters

BELGRADE — As protests against President Slobodan Milosevic entered their fourth week, analysts said Tuesday that Serbia's financial future was gloomier than ever.

"The economic situation is completely chaotic," said Zoran Popov of the Institute of Economics here. "Nobody knows where this will end."

The analysts said a sharp devaluation of the already weak Yugoslav dinar was now imminent, putting pressure on prices and reviving painful memories of the hyperinflation that swept the country in 1993.

"This would mean a huge inflationary push," Mr. Popov said. "You could expect some 100 to 200 percent inflation next year. But one devaluation is not going to be enough. You'll have to do it every three months, and that will create an enormous crisis."

A harsh stabilization program stopped runaway inflation in 1994, but the currency quickly resumed its slide, and the central bank devalued the dinar once again by some 70 percent in November 1995, pegging it at 3.3 to the German mark.

Amid growing political uncertainty created by the unprecedented wave of street protests, street dealers in Belgrade are now buying dinars at 3.7 to the mark.

In other Serbian cities, marks are going at a rate of four dinars.

"The devaluation is already going on, slowly but steadily, and nobody can stop it," said Miroslav Labus, an economist at Belgrade University and deputy leader of the Democratic Party, which is part of the Together opposition coalition that is organizing the protests.

A return to the economic chaos that embroiled Yugoslavia in the early 1990s would be a catastrophe for the majority of the country's 11 million citizens, many of whom are already living hand-to-mouth and depend on food handouts for survival.

Average wages are barely a tenth of what they were before the country started its long descent into political and economic turmoil in 1991.

Per-capita output has dropped to less than \$1,500 a year, putting Yugoslavia at the very bottom of the league of Europe's former East bloc nations.

Rising discontent over plummeting living standards in what was once the region's showpiece economy has added to the anger of demonstrators who have taken to the streets for 22 days to demand the recognition of an opposition victory in Nov. 17 municipal elections.

"The essence of this protest is to create a framework for change," Mr. Labus said. "We don't just want to oust Milosevic, we want a radical change of the economic and political situation."

But reforms that would enable Serbia to get the international credits it so desperately needs to revive its insolvent enterprises and obsolete infrastructure are a faint prospect in a society controlled by a tight-knit Socialist elite.

"The reforms that we're now facing are painful," Mr. Popov said. "People don't understand that. They're afraid reforms will make their situation even worse."

He added: "Most of the state managers think we could continue to rely on our links with Eastern Europe and Russia, implying this may be sufficient for a weak recovery. Rural people are inclined to trust this kind of ideology."

He said that even without access to Western money, the economy could tick over for another year or two by continuing to conclude barter deals with China or Russia and relying on several billions of dollars in savings.

What comes after that is anybody's guess.

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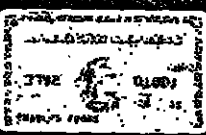
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## INTERNATIONAL

# Bonn and Prague Draft A Reconciliation Pact

## Both Will Apologize for War's Injustices

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BONN — More than 50 years after World War II, Germany will apologize for Hitler's invasion of what was then Czechoslovakia, and Prague will express regret for a postwar expulsion of millions of Sudeten Germans, according to the draft of a joint declaration that is to be endorsed this month.

German officials said Tuesday that Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and his Czech counterpart, Josef Zelenka, would meet in Prague on Dec. 20 to initial the document, which is designed to overcome their countries' troubled joint history and end one of Europe's most corrosive disputes.

The document stipulates that both countries admit that injustices were carried out during the 1938-45 Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia and its aftermath.

The draft, leaked to reporters in Prague, commits Germany to apologizing for Nazi "policies of violence"

and the Czech Republic to express regret that the postwar expulsion of 2.5 million Sudeten Germans had caused suffering and injustice to innocent people.

The draft represents a significant breakthrough after two years of negotiations. It also contains German promises to support Czech membership in the European Union and NATO, reinforcing post-Communist Europe's efforts to forge a new security and economic order in the aftermath of the Cold War.

### Exiles Pledge to Fight Accord

Ethnic Germans who were expelled from Czechoslovakia after the war vowed to resist the declaration, saying it had failed to deal with their complaints, Reuters reported.

An association that represents Sudeten Germans who were stripped of their property and expelled from Czech territory after the war contended that the document did not mention compensation for the German victims.

"The expellees will not let themselves be deterred from continuing their people's diplomacy to achieve justice and reconciliation," Fritz Wittmann, president of the association, known as BdV, said.

Mr. Wittmann said he was angry that the draft offered no prospect of direct compensation for the Sudeten Germans, who were accused of welcoming the Nazi occupation and were expelled, often brutally, after the war.

There was no immediate comment from the expellees' political supporter, the Christian Social Union in Bavaria. The party is a member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition and has hinted that Bonn should fight the Czech Republic's attempts to join the European Union and NATO until the expellees are satisfied.

But German media welcomed the document as the best that could be achieved in difficult circumstances.

"Prague is at least for the first time ready explicitly to regret the expulsion of Sudeten Germans and the unatoned-for excesses that also took place on the Czech side," ARD television news said in an editorial.

"It is unfortunate that the victims on both sides have little to show for it. There will be no compensation for the victims of Nazi rule or for Sudeten Germans, let alone a right for those who were driven out to return to their homeland. With the best will in the world, more couldn't be expected."

# U.S. Keyboard Maker Held Liable for Injuries

By Diana B. Henriques  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a significant defeat for the makers of computer keyboards, a federal jury here has awarded nearly \$6 million to three women who sustained arm, wrist and hand injuries while using keyboards made by Digital Equipment Corp.

The verdicts, reached Nov. 27 after a three-week trial, are the first in which plaintiffs have won significant awards from a manufacturer of computer keyboards.

Digital did not announce the ver-

dicts last week because they were not deemed a material event for investors, a company spokesman said.

"We will seek to have the verdicts set aside and, if necessary, will appeal," said the representative, Reed Goodman.

"There is no scientific data linking keyboard use and muscular-skeletal disorders, juries in numerous other cases have agreed," another Digital representative said.

The jury awarded \$5.3 million to Patricia Gerassy, 50, a former secretary; \$306,000 to Jill Jackson, 42, a former legal secretary; and \$278,000

to Jeanette Rotolo, 27, a former billing clerk.

Ms. Gerassy was the most severely injured of the three women, all of whom had used Digital's LK201 keyboard.

The specific injury claimed was carpal tunnel syndrome, characterized by a swelling that narrows the carpal tunnel, the small sheath in the wrist through which nerves pass from the lower arm into the hand.

The injury is one of a spectrum being cited in litigation filed in the behalf of workers who engage in repetitive, high-speed activities in-

volving computer keyboards, from meat-processing to supermarket checkout work.

In the New York case, the plaintiffs' lawyers argued that Digital had undertaken an extensive program to protect its employees from keyboard injuries after federal regulators cited it in 1989.

But, the lawyers said, the Maynard, Massachusetts-based computer maker did not alert customers to the potential hazards.

Digital shares finished Tuesday down \$1 at \$40.375 on the New York Stock Exchange.

# Terrorists Kill 8 More People, Algeria Says

Reuters

PARIS — Muslim fundamentalists have killed eight people in Blida Province, south of Algiers, the security forces said Tuesday, bringing to 37 the number of civilians killed in Algeria in less than a week.

In a statement carried by the official APS press agency, the security forces said the eight civilians were "killed by a group of terrorists" in the village of Amroussa.

It described them as having been killed "in a cowardly way," an expression used by the authorities when the victims' throats have been slit.

Amroussa lies not far from the villages of Benachour and Boufarik, where a total of 29 people were killed in a similar way last week.

All three villages are in the province of Blida, whose capital serves as the headquarters for the army in the region and which is a bastion of radical Muslim fundamentalism. The city of Blida is 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of the capital, Algiers.

In its midday news bulletin, the public station Algerian TV announced the massacre in a brief statement. The authorities have blamed Muslim fundamentalists for a series of massacres of civilians in the past two months, usually in isolated villages during the night.

About 60,000 people have been killed in Algeria since early 1992, when the military government canceled a general election that Islamist parties were on the verge of winning.



Drivers in Tempi, Greece, warming themselves Tuesday after their trucks were trapped by the blockade.

# Digging In, Simitis Says Blockade Harms Greece

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek government refused again Tuesday to bow to economic demands by thousands of farmers who have blocked road and rail links for 13 days, paralyzing the country's land transport network.

Bowing to the farmers' demands "would be a step backwards," said Prime Minister Costas Simitis, a So-

cialist. "It would mean we would miss the targets we have set to enable Greece to play a role" in the European Union.

Mr. Simitis avoided saying how he would get the farmers off the roads, but he acknowledged that their actions were creating "huge problems in the economic life of cities and the country's social life."

Mr. Simitis has said before that

Greece does not have the money to meet the farmers' demands, which include lower fuel prices, higher crop subsidies and a rescheduling of \$13 billion in debts.

The government submitted a tough budget in November, which has provoked strikes and marches by groups that are angered by the loss of tax breaks or by the prospect of higher taxes.

# South African Gets Amnesty

The Associated Press

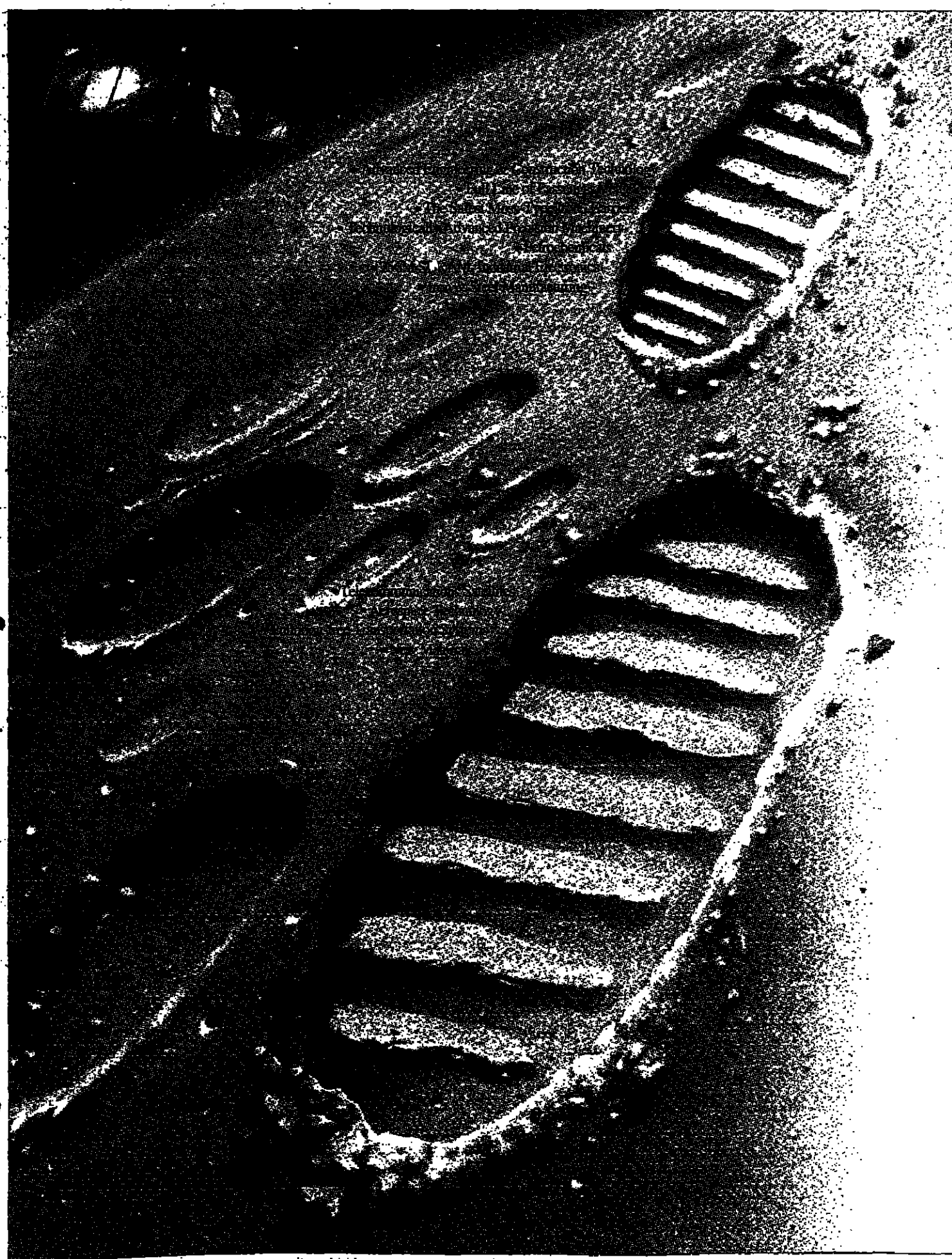
CAPE TOWN — A white policeman convicted of ordering a 1988 attack on political activists in which 11 people died was granted an amnesty Tuesday by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Brian Mitchell, serving a 30-year prison sentence, was the first former policeman to receive an amnesty from the panel created to uncover apartheid-era abuses.

He walked out of Pietermaritzburg prison in KwaZulu-Natal Province after midday Tuesday, using a back entrance to avoid waiting journalists.

In a statement issued through his lawyer, Mr. Mitchell said his successful amnesty application proved the integrity of the Truth Commission. He encouraged other members of apartheid security forces to also seek amnesties.

The deadline for applying for amnesty is Saturday, although the commission's chairman, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, wants an extension.



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## INTERNATIONAL

## U.S. 'Not Inclined to Compromise' on NATO Post

Agence France-Presse  
BRUSSELS — The United States "is not inclined to compromise" on the issue of NATO's southern command, which France wants handed to a European officer, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Tuesday.

Mr. Burns said that Washington wanted to "give Europeans a stronger role" in NATO's command structure in the course of planned alliance reforms. He was speaking to reporters at a meeting here of NATO foreign ministers.

NATO:  
A Nuclear Pledge

Continued from Page 1

er, making his last trip abroad before his retirement, met Tuesday night with Mr. Primakov in another attempt to persuade Moscow that the Western alliance harbors no aggressive purposes in extending its boundaries to Russia's doorstep.

While 11 former Soviet-bloc countries have applied to join NATO, President Boris Yeltsin of Russia has shown no signs of relaxing opposition to any eastward projection of the alliance.

"Russia's position on this issue remains firm and rather tough," said Sergei Yastrzhembsky, Mr. Yeltsin's press secretary, at a Kremlin briefing.

"It is a step that would only lead to negative consequences."

In his farewell speech to allied ministers, Mr. Christopher emphasized the importance of building a new relationship with Russia as NATO approaches the challenges of a new century.

"Russia should play a vital role in every institution and every undertaking of our new Atlantic community," he said. "It is essential because we can only build a new Europe free of tyranny, division and war if Europe's largest nation is our full partner."

Mr. Christopher called for more military liaison exchanges between NATO and Russia at major command levels.

And he stressed that the Western alliance had placed none of its nuclear forces on alert and had "no intention, no plan and no need to station nuclear weapons on the territory of any new members."

At a European security conference in Lisbon last week, NATO countries agreed to open talks with Russia to modernize the Conventional Arms Treaty in Europe so that the bloc-to-bloc arrangements reached with the Warsaw Pact will be replaced with new national ceilings on troops and weapons.

"We have taken important decisions, both to open the doors of the alliance to new members and propose a special relationship with Russia," Mr. Solana

But Mr. Burns said that the southern command, which is based in Naples and now headed by a U.S. admiral, was "not the place to start."

He reiterated U.S. arguments against European control of the command, saying that it covered the U.S. 6th Fleet and the sensitive Middle East and Balkan regions. Mr. Burns said, however, that the Europeans could be compensated with other secondary commands in Europe, saying there were "quite a lot of discussions in private," but declining to give details.

His comments came as the French foreign minister, Herve de Charette, asserted that France's position on the issue had been misunderstood.

In an opinion-page article in the International Herald Tribune on Tuesday, Mr. de Charette stressed that France was not insisting that a French officer head the southern command, but wanted the two regional NATO commanders to be Europeans appointed on a rotating basis.

"French positions have been misconstrued," he wrote.

"Since the United States insists that the two supreme commanders at the

strategic level, to whom the regional commanders answer, should remain Americans, it seems fair enough that the Europeans assume significant responsibilities at the next command level."

Mr. de Charette said it was untrue to suggest that France wanted the U.S. 6th Fleet to come under foreign command.

"We have always made clear that arrangements should be devised to allow the fleet to stay under a purely American chain of command, even when the southern command is assumed by a European," he wrote.

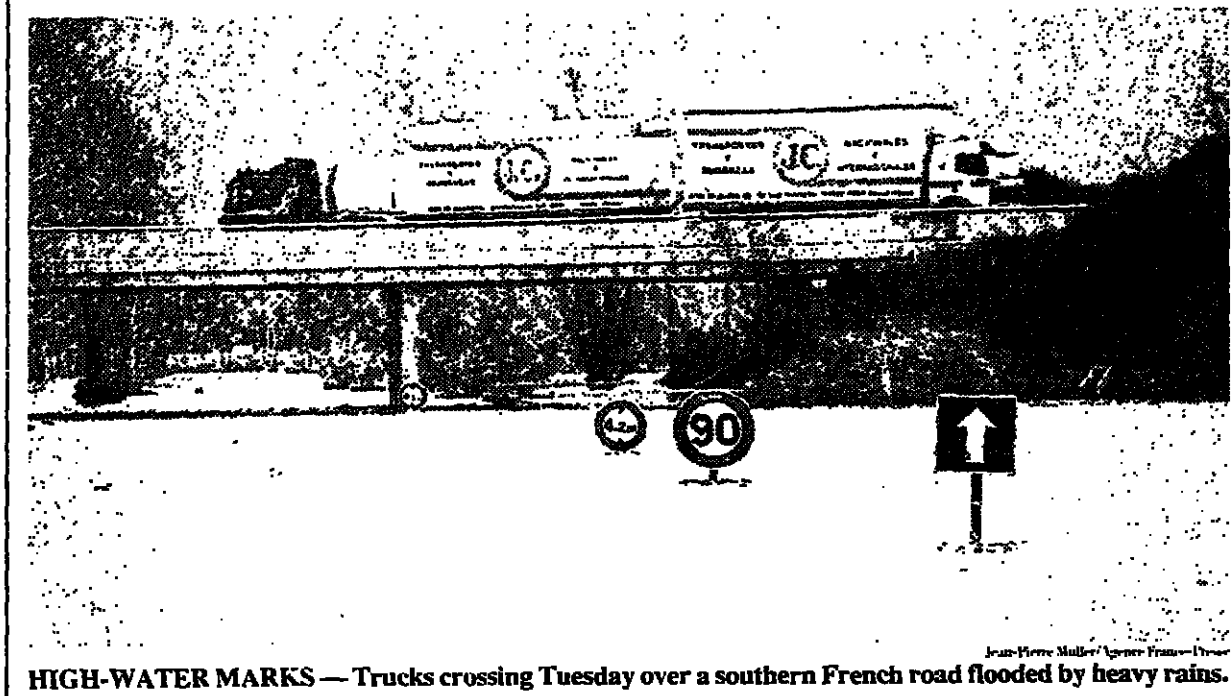
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HIGH-WATER MARKS — Trucks crossing Tuesday over a southern French road flooded by heavy rains.

said earlier Tuesday. "We will move ahead with enlargement, but it is up to Russia whether it wants to seize our offer of a new charter."

As a successful model of collaboration, Mr. Christopher cited the Bosnia peacekeeping mission, where NATO and Russian troops have worked in close harmony.

"Russian and NATO soldiers in Bosnia trust each other," he said. "Our job is to establish a permanent framework that extends their spirit to other joint endeavors and keeps it thriving long after the last foreign soldier has left Bosnia."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany urged that NATO build on such cooperation by broadening consultations with Moscow to include new priorities on the global security agenda, such as organized crime, terrorism, drug smuggling and money laundering.

In choosing those countries that qual-

ify for expansion, alliance diplomats said NATO governments would consider "all relevant factors" such as the status of democratic institutions, the caliber of armed services, civilian control of the military, and the degree of free speech and fair elections.

NATO has proposed upgrading its Partnership for Peace program of military and political exchanges with those countries in Central and Eastern Europe that do not make the grade in the first wave of expansion.

On Bosnia, the allies agreed that the new Stabilization Force, which will be half the size of its predecessor, should concentrate on keeping the peace and play a limited role in civilian reconstruction.

While pleased with the "patchwork peace" achieved a year after the Dayton peace accords were signed, NATO ministers were given a serious warning by Carl Bildt, who is supervising Bosnia's rebuilding plans, that the new force could

face a "hot spring" in a few months if refugees start returning in greater numbers and Bosnian political institutions are not functioning properly.

Mr. Bildt also called for more vigorous action to apprehend war criminals, but his plea fell on deaf ears as NATO countries, fearful of reprisals against their soldiers, have refused to order their soldiers to pursue indicted war criminals such as the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and his military commander, Ratko Mladic.

■ **Support for Zaire Mission**  
Foreign Minister Eric Derycke of Belgium said Tuesday that the United States and its European allies had reaffirmed the need to send a multinational force to help ease the humanitarian crisis in eastern Zaire, Agence France-Presse reported from Brussels. The force was proposed last month at the height of an exodus of Rwandan refugees.

## IRAN: Tehran Pins Its Hopes on Rail Link

Continued from Page 1

er than Turkmenistan's, which means freight cars must be hoisted onto different undercarriages when they cross the border.

Far more daunting is the task of attracting foreign investors to the trade zone. Notwithstanding Iranian promises of a business environment free of red tape, in which visitors can come and go without visas, foreign companies remain skittish about investing in a country where the main instrument for settling legal disputes is the Koran.

"It has possibilities, but to deal with the Iranians is next to impossible," a diplomat said in Tehran. "It will raise hundreds of thousands of bureaucratic problems."

In the short term, the project's main significance appears to be political: It signals Iran's determination to enhance its independence, self-sufficiency and regional influence in the face of growing hostility from the world's only remaining superpower. "I don't think it's being driven by trade," another foreign diplomat said. "It's being driven by the flag."

But even skeptics acknowledge the long-term economic potential of the new railroad, which originates in Mashad, 450 miles east of Tehran, and runs east for 105 miles to Sarakhs. After crossing the Bridge of Friendship into Turkmenistan, it veers north for 80 miles to Tedsheh, where it links to the network serving Central Asia, Russia and the Caucasus.

The main beneficiaries of the new link will probably be Iran and the five Central Asian republics — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan — that became independent after the collapse of the Soviet Union. In theory, Iran will be able to use the rail line to import such basic materials as steel and cotton from resource-rich Central Asia, turn them into finished products and export them in reverse.

For the republics, the new line represents an opportunity to reduce their economic dependence on Russia by developing new relationships with Iran and gaining access to new international markets through Iranian ports on the Gulf.

Over the long term, Iranian officials say, the new rail link could help revive Iran's fortunes as a "land bridge" between Asia and Europe, shaving days off the time it takes to transport goods between the two continents on ships via Egypt's Suez Canal, which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and, ultimately, the Indian Ocean.

The plan is not without precedent. Established 200 years before the birth of Jesus, the 5,000-mile Silk Road originated at Xian in eastern China, crossed the Eurasian land mass through northern Iran and eventually made its way to the Mediterranean and the great cities of Europe. It lasted, more or less intact, until the 16th century. A portion sur-

vives as a paved highway connecting Pakistan and western China. The United Nations has floated plans for reviving the Silk Road in the form of a Trans-Asian Highway.

Iran's quest to establish independence from the West by bolstering trade ties with its Muslim neighbors has been driven in part by American accusations that Tehran is sponsoring terrorism and trying to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Washington has banned American companies from doing business with Iran and has threatened retaliation against foreign companies that do so. That policy has been rejected by its European allies, which prefer "critical dialogue" — and continued trade — with the Islamic state.

The builder of the railroad and trade zone, Astan Ghods Razavi, is closely allied with Iran's Islamic hierarchy. The 1,000-year-old religious foundation is the caretaker of the magnificent blue-domed mosque in Mashad that serves as a shrine to Imam Reza, one of the holiest figures in Shiite Islam. The organization has evolved into something resembling a modern holding company, possessing huge tracts of land and 60 commercial and industrial businesses.

The rail line was formally opened in May at a celebration headed by President Hashemi Rafsanjani and attended by 11 neighboring heads of state; their aircraft landed on the new runway, which was completed by Iranian Revolutionary Guard in just 100 days. Iranian officials said the rail line will haul a million tons of cargo in its first year and will eventually carry 8 million tons and a million passengers a year.

"In five years, we believe that Sarakhs will be the key to international trade in Asia," Mr. Khatemian of the religious foundation said. He added, "We hope that our relations with America will get better, and we will see Americans in this zone."

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HONG KONG:  
A Wild Card

Continued from Page 1

least 50 years under transitional arrangements worked out with Britain, and has pledged to implement a formula of "one country, two systems." Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of China after the transfer of sovereignty, with its own political system, currency, laws and judiciary.

Such assurances have been generally well received by the business community here, but democracy activists have expressed alarm over a series of steps China has taken — including an announcement that it will replace the present, partially elected Legislative Council with an appointed body.

The leader of the largest group in the legislature, Martin Lee, says that the United States has failed to react explicitly enough to the warning signals from China. He cites an instance during Mr. Christopher's recent visit to Beijing in which the Foreign Ministry announced that, as of July, anything that happens in Hong Kong will be China's "internal affair."

"If we are treated as an internal affair of China, we will go down the drain like Tibet," said Mr. Lee, who will not be a member of the new legislature. "By failing to speak out, the United States is sending a very negative message to the Hong Kong people."

Mr. Lee and other democracy leaders here say the Clinton administration is so intent on improving relations with Beijing that it is prepared to overlook all but the most glaring acts of repression. Human rights, they contend, are now taking a back seat to trade and geopolitics in U.S. foreign policy.

"When Clinton ran for office the first time, he accused President Bush of codding Chinese dictators," said Emily Lan, who won a landslide victory in Hong Kong's first partially free legislative election in 1995. "But look at what he is doing now; he is embracing them himself."

Mr. Patten, however, said he was "extremely pleased" with the position adopted by the White House and Congress toward Hong Kong. The 1992 U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act, he said, which obliges the administration to treat Hong Kong as a "nonsovereign entity" distinct from China and report annually to Congress on how the transfer is going, provides for a "continuing channel for American political interest" in the enclave.

"The Chinese leadership knows perfectly well that the world is going to regard the way Hong Kong is treated as a litmus test for how China is going to behave on the international stage," Mr. Patten said.

U.S. officials announced this week that China had agreed to permit continuing visits to Hong Kong by U.S. Navy vessels, an important source of local revenue. As the world's eighteenth-largest trading entity, Hong Kong conducts \$25 billion worth of business with the United States annually.

According to officials in Taipei, Taiwan channels about \$15 billion in investment funds to the mainland through Hong Kong banks. "If Hong Kong becomes a mess and loses its glamour, this would affect us as well," said Chi Su, director general of the Taiwan government's information office.

The Clinton administration has taken a generally upbeat view of Hong Kong's prospects after July. Most China experts believe Beijing will want to avoid any heavy-handed repression, given the enormous dividends that would flow from a smooth transition.

"I am cautiously optimistic," said Jim Sasser, the American ambassador to Beijing, who shocked advocates of democracy in Hong Kong at his confirmation hearings last year by saying that Beijing would be within its rights to dissolve the Legislative Council set up by the British. "There is likely to be a learning process on both sides."

## PATIENTS: U.S. Clinics Canvass Abroad

Continued from Page 1

cause of changes sweeping through the medical establishment in the United States. Already squeezed by managed care and reduced government payments, many also have difficulty recruiting enough patients to support elaborate high-technology programs, like harvesting stem cells for bone marrow transplants to strengthen cancer patients, said Dr. Jeffrey Gelfand of New England Medical.

"We have a huge investment in people and facilities, while the rest of the world is hungry for American expertise," said Dr. James Thrall, a radiologist and chairman of the international committee at Massachusetts General Hospital.

The economics of bringing foreigners to America is attractive to both sides. For hard-pressed hospital budgets, the rewards, measured in tens of millions of dollars, can be crucial. The average fee for an American patient at New England Medical is \$8,000, Dr. Gelfand said, while the average for a foreign patient, who usually comes for more serious problems, is \$20,000 to \$30,000.

What is more, payments from foreign patients are free, for the most part, from limitations imposed on many American patients by managed care organizations. Profit margins on foreign patients average 25 percent to 30 percent in Houston hospitals, much higher than overall margins of about 8 percent, said Qui Leite-Fernaz, a hospital management consultant with Genesis Health Care International, a consulting firm based in Houston.

As for promoting specialties, Johns Hopkins, for example, talks up ophthalmology, orthopedics and pediatric brain surgery, said John Hutchins, director of international services at the hospital in Baltimore. Hopkins increased its number of foreign patients 12-fold in two years, to 7,200.

Cleveland Clinic expects more than 5,000 foreign patients this year, against 3,000 five years ago. Mayo expects 10,000, 11 percent more than in 1995.

Immediately after the accident, journalists and politicians demanded to know what a top police official was doing in the company of Mr. Catli, who has been hiding from Interpol since his escape in 1990 from a Swiss prison, where he was serving a sentence for heroin smuggling. Questions increased when it turned out that Mr. Catli held a Turkish diplomatic passport, a gun permit and six identity cards, each bearing a different name.

Mr. Catli was well known to those who follow far-right activities in Turkey. Police investigators have linked him to a number of crimes here, including a massacre of seven leftist students in Ankara in 1978 and the Istanbul jailbreak in 1979 that freed Mehmet Ali Agca, who was being tried for the killing of a leading journalist and who later shot Pope John Paul II in Rome.

Investigators also believe that Mr. Catli and his associates carried out terrorist attacks abroad, some of them aimed at Armenians who were gunning down Turkish diplomats in the United States and elsewhere.

The driver of the truck into which the Mercedes crashed, Hasan Gokce, has become something of a cult figure. Many Turks feel that although the crash was accidental, Mr. Gokce deserves the nation's thanks for having been the instrument through which so many sordid secrets have begun to emerge.

With a bullet, Mr. Yilmaz said later, "but we will not be scared into abandoning this crusade for clean government. If we do not fight today, we won't have anything to fight for tomorrow. If illegal money, coercion and political power come together to seize the state, it will be impossible to continue our struggle through democratic means."

Since the attack, Mr. Yilmaz and other senior Turkish leaders, including the prime minister, have been guarded by unusually tight security details.

The victims of the crash on Nov. 3, all of them in the Mercedes, included Abdullah Catli, a convicted heroin smuggler and terror suspect; Sedat Bucak, head of a Kurdish clan that receives \$1.3 million a month in government money for providing thousands of "village guards" who fight separatist Kurds in the southeast; and Hussein Kocadag, a senior security officer who had commanded anti-guerrilla units and served as deputy police chief in Istanbul.

Mr. Catli and Mr. Kocadag were killed in the crash, together with Gonca Us, a former beauty queen who had been the mistress of several prominent gangsters. Mr. Bucak, the member of Parliament, survived. Investigators discovered a trove of weapons, including pistols and silencers, in the wrecked car's trunk.

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سازمان اطلاعات



## INTERNATIONAL



**FAMILY REUNION** — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad al Thani, left, arriving with his son Tuesday in Rome, where Sheikh Hamad will meet his father, Sheikh Khalifa ibn Hamad al Thani, for the first time since he deposed him in a coup last year.

## Mobutu Plans Return Home To Zaire Soon

*The Associated Press*  
**ROCQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN, France** — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, convalescing in France from cancer surgery, plans to return to his embattled homeland next week, a top aide said Tuesday.

Marshal Mobutu's protocol chief, Bosco Cassouba, said the ailing leader would go home, but that the exact day of his departure had not yet been decided. For more than a month, Marshal Mobutu has been recuperating from prostate cancer surgery at his Riviera villa near Nice. His aides have been saying for weeks that it was merely a matter of days before his return to Zaire.

He has been out of Zaire since August, and has watched from abroad as the nation struggled to contain a rebellion and a refugee crisis.

"The president is obliged to cut short his convalescence," Mr. Cassouba said, confirming French radio reports that Marshal Mobutu would return home.

There were signs in recent days that the 66-year-old president's health was deteriorating, and some who have seen him recently had raised doubts that he would go back to Zaire.

Raymond Chretien, a United Nations envoy who met with Marshal Mobutu last week for the second time in a month, said only that he "seemed very lucid, very aware of what has been going on in his country."

Recent successes by Tutsi-led rebels battling Zairian troops have prompted Zairians and international observers to take seriously the vow of the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila, to topple Marshal Mobutu's 31-year regime.

Marshal Mobutu arrived in France on Nov. 4 after spending time in Switzerland following the surgery in August.

## Zairian Soldiers Abandon Northeast

*The Associated Press*  
**BENI, Zaire** — Zairian troops have fled Beni, the last major town in northeastern Zaire, and rebels were moving in to secure the area, Beni residents said Tuesday by radio.

The residents, reached by amateur radio from Beni, 170 kilometers (105 miles) to the south, did not want to be further identified for security reasons. They said the retreating soldiers, estimated to number about 3,000, looted and destroyed the town, a major trading center in Inuri Province in the Haut-Zaire region.

There were no reports of fighting. Beni is the latest in a series of towns in eastern Zaire captured in the past eight weeks by rebels of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation (Congo-Zaire), who say they will push on to the Zairian capital, Kinshasa.

Beni is a major prize for the rebels. It is the site of gold mines, including one belonging to President Mobutu Sese Seko, whom they are trying to topple.

One resident said an airliner landed in Beni on Monday to evacuate senior Zairian officers to Kinshasa and left the majority of soldiers behind.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

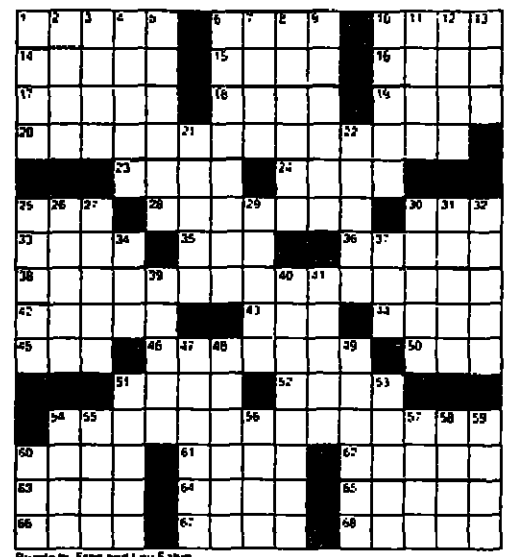
- 1 Brighton pub  
 6 Retreat  
 10 Pull an all-nighter  
 14 Mitchell family name

## DOWN

- 1 Sen Trent  
 2 Cruel excitement  
 3 P. L. Colouder Joe  
 4 Constellation near Perseus  
 5 Prepare to be shoes  
 6 Envy's assignment  
 7 Open to breezes  
 8 Peeved  
 9 Payback  
 10 Teacher's charge  
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 18 He was called "Eluder"  
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 21 Discredited veep  
 22 Fashion figure  
 23 Alicia of "Falcon Crest"  
 24 Tax-deferred plan for short  
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 26 Burnt or practically so  
 27 Man's man  
 28 Broken as promise  
 29 Parent  
 30 Luau  
 31 Bad move  
 32 CCCXXVI doubled  
 33 Good wine quality  
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 39 Geometrically  
 40 Catch  
 41 King of rock



Puzzle by Fran and Lou Salem

## Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 10

OLAND OED BAJER  
 BORER USA ENEMY  
 JUMBO JET S ABATE  
 GAEA STEN  
 SOJOURN VISAVIS  
 ACUTE MARINADE  
 SEMIS CAPET LEA  
 SAPS JASON AJAB  
 INT SENOR CRETE  
 EINSTEIN TOGAED  
 RACIOS SECONDS  
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## BOOKS

### THE BURIAL BROTHERS

By Simon Mayle. 200 pages.  
 \$21. Grove.

Reviewed by  
 Jonathan Yardley

THREE and a half years ago, the author of this book began a strange journey, one with rich potential to add to the literature of travel.

In the company of a newly acquired companion, an artist named Lenny, he set out to drive from New York to Rio de Janeiro in time to participate in that city's celebrated Carnival. To assume this 15,000-mile (24,000-kilometer) excursion was undertaking enough; to attempt it in a 20-year-old Cadillac, hearse made it into something more, a 1990s magical mystery tour.

Simon Mayle was in his early thirties. We know almost nothing about him except that "he was raised in England and America," according to his publisher, and that "by design and choice I had managed with great success to avoid almost any binding responsibility in my life," according to himself.

He "had no wife, no children, no career, a bank account only a year or two earlier."

Though this suggests an amiably footloose quality about him, one wants to know more; in a travel book, the life one wants to leave is often more important than where one wants to go. But this, it turns out, is only the first of many omissions in this disappointing, self-indulgent book.

By now there is a considerable body of literature devoted to high-risk Latin American travel. Its essential premises are that the roads are dreadful, the water undrinkable, the people lusty, deviant, murderous and mendacious, the borders crossable only upon payment of bribes, the accommodations primitive and infested, the auto repair system unreliable.

No doubt there is validity to much of this, but it is beginning to get a little tiresome.

"To drive to Rio without being shot, arrested, robbed, raped, fed to the pigs or made into a Marxist revolutionary was not going to be easy if you are to believe half the stories you read in the papers. Civil war in parts of El Salvador and Guatemala. American sentiment running at an all-time low in places like Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, and Bolivia. . . . Rebels had kidnapped missionaries in the Darien Gap and put a million-dollar price-tag on the head of each of them. All in all, it was not a great season for the average motor-tourist."

Mayle has an exceedingly peculiar way of getting around the familiarity of all this. He writes astonishingly little about the country through which he drives or the people he encounters.

This may be the first travel book in which travel is essentially irrelevant. Mayle cares about little except the

double takes that greet the hearse wherever it goes, the mechanical problems it incurs over and over again, the drinking that goes on inside it, and — this above all — the manly banter among its passengers.

By the time they reach Central America, Mayle and Lenny are joined by Tarris Hill, an Englishman who had agreed to make the trip on the stipulation that he be spared travel through the United States. "He said he'd driven through it and didn't want to drive through it again," a sentiment with which many Americans would agree. Be that as it may, once he comes aboard "there were three of us. . . . Like the old Musketeers."

Mayle and his two passengers talk endlessly about booze, hangovers and women: "Animal House" on four wheels, and not half as funny. From time to time, they stop to have the car fixed: "In South America everyone can fix cars. You can break down in the middle of nowhere and if you're riding in something in-

teresting you'll have five people under the hood helping you fix it in no time." They are stopped repeatedly by cops and border patrols and forced to grease innumerable palms.

Because "The Burial Brothers" is something on the order of 90 percent talk, a familiar but serious problem arises: How, exactly, did Mayle manage to remember all that talk? If he had a tape recorder on board, the image he wants to create of carefree irresponsibility would instantly be deflated. If he wrote it all down as it took place, the car would have rolled off the road on his watch. If he claims to have remembered it all, the reader is entitled to scoff.

The hearse puts amusing possibilities into the formula, but Mayle doesn't take much advantage of them. In the end it's just another car en route to becoming a rattletrap as it lurches along the potholes and hairpin curves of Latin America. Been there, read that.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.			
FICTION			
This Week	Last Week	Wk. on list	
1 SILENT HONOR, by Danielle Steel	1	3	
2 THE DEEP END OF THE OCEAN, by Jacqueline Mitchem	2	11	
3 "M" IS FOR MALICE, by Sue Grafton	3	4	
4 EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy	7	15	
5 THE NOTEBOOK, by Nicholas Sparks	9	7	
6 THE TROD TWIN, by Ken Follet	6	5	
7 MY GAL SUNDAY, by Mary Higgins Clark	4	6	
8 DESPERATION, by Stephen King	8	9	
9 THE LAWS OF OUR FATHERS, by Scott Turow	5	6	
10 REMEMBER WHEN, by Judith McNaught	10	2	
11 THE TAILOR OF PANAMA, by Jean Le Carré	11	6	
12 THE CHRISTMAS BOOK, by Richard Paul Good	14	17	
13 THE FALLEN MAN, by Tony Hillerman	1		
14 THE REGULATORS, by Richard Bachman	13	9	
15 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	15	145	
NONFICTION			
1 THE SOUL'S CODE, by James Hillman	1	4	
2 MY SEXGEL, by Elaine Ginsberg with E. M. Swift	2	4	
3 MY STORY, by Sarah, the Duchess of York, with Jeff Kaplan	7	2	
4 COCKBURN'S TOP SECRET MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK, by Scott Adams	3	7	
5 FOREVER, ERMA, by Erma Bombeck	6	4	
6 THE DIRECT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	4	32	
7 EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO MY OPINION, by David Brokenshire	13	2	
8 LIVING FAITH, by Jimmy Carter	1		
9 SLOUCHING TOWARDS GEMORAH, by Robert Bork	5	10	
10 I'M NOT REALLY HERE, by Tim Allen	1		
11 DOWN IN THE GARDEN, by Anne Geddes	9	3	
12 JAMES HERRIOT'S FAVORITE DOG STORIES, by James Herriot	10	10	
13 ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	8	12	
14 CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD, by Neale Donald Walsch	15	3	
15 AMERICAN TRAGEDY, by Lawrence Sanders and James Willwerth	12	6	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1 MAKE THE CONNECTION, by Bob Greene and Oprah Winfrey	1	11	
2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	185	
3 SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ben Grahame	4	35	
4 THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawrence	3	38	

## LIVING IN THE U.S.?

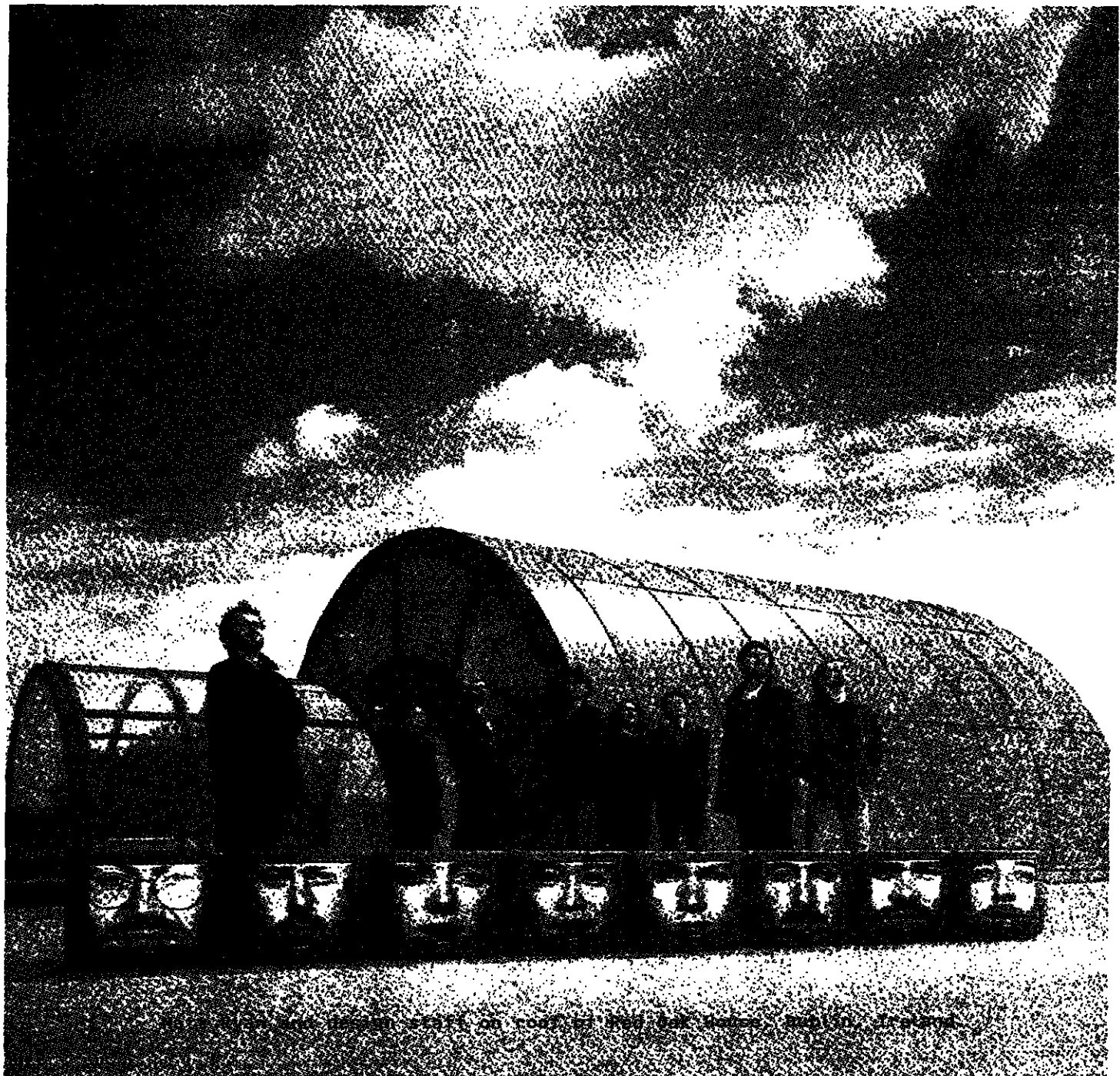
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Saving the Children

In 1968, researchers in Bangladesh made a discovery that the British medical journal *The Lancet* called "potentially the most important medical advance of the century." It was that adding the right amount of glucose and salt allows water to stay in the digestive tract long enough to be absorbed. At the time, dehydration from diarrhea was killing 4 to 5 million children a year.

Today that number has dropped by half, as has total child mortality worldwide. A large share of the credit should go to Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund.

As Unicef turns 50 this Wednesday, its promotion of oral rehydration therapy is one of its trademark successes. Typical of Unicef programs that have brought the most basic, lifesaving health care to the world's poorest children for very little money.

Unicef supports the production of oral rehydration sachets — packets of salt and sugar for mixing with water, at a cost of 10 cents apiece — in 60 different nations. It has also led campaigns to prevent mental retardation by iodizing salt and to prevent blindness by adding vitamin A to sugar.

Just as important as the promotion of these simple remedies is creating health care systems that can get them to children. Unicef has pushed poor countries to spend less on building fancy hospitals and more on bringing basic health care to their poorest citizens through rudimentary clinics and networks of trained lay people. They are mostly local women, but in Bangladesh they even include troops of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. Unicef programs have trained armies of women who monitor the weight of babies, provide oral rehydration therapy, promote breast-feeding and vaccinate

children against measles and other diseases. Unicef estimates that these programs prevent the death of about 4 million children a year.

While Unicef is applauded even by many people who lack kind words for other UN agencies, it has not been immune to poor management. Often decisions made at headquarters have proved unworkable in the field, and budgeting has not been as transparent as it could be. Last year a Unicef internal audit found that its office in Nairobi had lost about \$10 million through fraud and mismanagement. Unicef is in the middle of a management overhaul.

Unicef was founded after World War II to distribute powdered milk to children when famine threatened Europe. In the 1950s, developing nations campaigned to keep it alive to help poor children. One of its first campaigns was a widespread vaccination program against diseases such as yaws and tuberculosis. Immunization is still a major focus. By the year 2000 the agency hopes to eradicate polio worldwide. It is now moving to issues such as child labor and children's rights.

Unicef spends a quarter of its \$1 billion annual budget on emergency aid in conflicts. Today's intra-state ethnic conflicts are far more deadly to civilians than was World War II. Many of the casualties — and many of the soldiers — are children. In El Salvador, Sudan and other war zones, Unicef has negotiated cease-fire days and safe areas to vaccinate children or provide famine relief.

For the most part, children today are dramatically healthier, better fed, better educated and more likely to survive to adulthood than 50 years ago. Unicef is entitled to look back with satisfaction at its role in these achievements.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Martyrs in Mexico

A terrible multiple murder has taken place in Mexico City. A husband and wife, Fernando Balderas and Yolanda Figueroa, and — in a first Mexican narco-terrorist execution of family members — their three children, aged 8, 13 and 18, were savagely slain, apparently for the couple's well-known exposes on drugs and corruption in the Mexican government. The event, which has shocked Mexico, touches American interests deeply, too.

Mexico conducts a hard battle against drugs — the deaths incurred by its anti-drug forces are a good index. But massive drug profits create tremendous opportunities for corruption and strain a system of justice already sagging under heavy historical disabilities. The Mexican press has produced authentic heroes — women and men who, to do their work of uncovering the drug trade and its political perversities, must exhibit personal courage of a sort not so much unknown in the United States as simply uncalled for in a society ruled by law. The drug beat may be the most dangerous assignment in international journalism.

Even without drugs, political terrorism, emanating in part from official security forces, is a dismal feature of the Mexican scene. With drugs, an atmosphere of narco-terrorist akin to that in Colombia, the hemispheric leader, is rising. Mexicans rightly fear that the latest murders will chill investigative enterprise and shrivel the fund of information and outrage on which public support for combating narco-terrorism rests.

The exposés for which the Balderas family died were of Mexican offenses, but it would be wrong to overlook the American aspect of their work. They were fighting, as many Mexican law enforcement officials are fighting, a scourge whose origin lies in the seemingly insatiable demand of American drug consumers. Although Americans do not always recognize it, any Mexican successes in taming this scourge benefit Americans as well as Mexicans. The Mexican authorities must do everything possible to bring the killers of Yolanda Figueroa and Fernando Balderas and their children to justice. Americans must honor them for brave service on the front line of an American struggle.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Excess Plutonium

Gerald Ford began, and successive American presidents confirmed, a policy of keeping plutonium out of commercial use lest this prime material of nuclear bomb-making leak into a black market. But now Bill Clinton is being advised by his Energy Department to reverse course. To get rid of the 50 tons of highly radioactive plutonium rendered surplus by the end of the Cold War, he is being told to allow two-thirds of this total to be burned in commercial plants generating electricity. In this way he terminates a bipartisan American nuclear nonproliferation standard. He does so precisely at the moment when economic distress and criminal greed in Russia and elsewhere have the potential to spread plutonium prodigiously as never before.

There are in the administration other voices asking to destroy the plutonium no longer needed for weapons by means that do not involve using it as a fuel. The arms control director, John Holum, urged to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary that to protect the vital national interest in nonproliferation and — lesser, but not insignificant, considerations — to save money and time, it would make sense to "vitrify," or immobilize, plutonium. Mrs. O'Leary responded that the American plutonium disposition effort would

"irreversibly" ensure that plutonium will never again be used for weapons. She decided to dispose of two-thirds of the excess by using it as mixed-oxide, or MOX, nuclear reactor fuel, and the remaining third by the alternative vitrification method.

Since Russia is still a great producer (and consumer) of plutonium, it is imperative to bring Moscow along. The Energy Department's recommendations approach this necessity in a strange way. The policy of using plutonium as a fuel is being partly justified in order to keep the United States in step with Russia, whose scientists tend to see plutonium — essential as a weapons material — as a national energy treasure.

Nuclear cooperation with Russia is a fine thing, but on what terms? The Russian nuclear establishment is in economic, bureaucratic and strategic crisis, and badly needs its American partner's wisest counsel, not its permissiveness. Russians have as great a need as Americans, if not a greater one, for a plutonium policy that reduces to the maximum extent possible the risks that nuclear materials will fall into the wrong hands. The Energy Department's policy does not appear to meet this irreducible test.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Momentous Humiliation for the United Nations

By Brian Urquhart

NEW YORK — The current imbroglio over Boutros Boutros Ghali and the secretary-generalship of the United Nations is far more than a matter of personalities and intergovernmental maneuvering. It has fundamental, perhaps decisive implications for the future of the United Nations as a political institution.

First, the very nature of the organization is involved. Is the United Nations an association of equal independent sovereign states — a forum where the cares and concerns of all the members, however small or weak, actually count for something? Or is it rather a place for the demonstration of the overwhelming power and influence of a very small number of great powers?

And if that demonstration is opposed, is the world organization to be dismissed as peripheral and unimportant to the concerns and responsibilities of powerful states?

The second question concerns the nature of the office of the secretary-general. In addition to being the chief administrative officer of the organization, is he to be the moderator and intermediary between the Franklin Roosevelts, for one, thought to be — a role, incidentally, that has proved extremely valuable on a number of occasions during the Cold War and since?

The UN Charter, in describing the secretary-general's functions, certainly points in this direction, but powerful objections to the political role have been raised. In the past by Nikita Khrushchev and Charles de Gaulle, and now, it appears, by the United States. The principled independence of the

**Is the UN Secretariat to be a genuine civil service? The charter envisages that.**

secretary-general was a concept generally welcomed in the past. Is it now to be challenged?

The third issue involved in the current controversy is the concept of the international civil service. Is the United Nations Secretariat, of which the secretary-general is the head, to be a genuine civil service with the necessary independence and integrity to be entrusted with implementing decisions, running field operations, advising, suggesting courses of action and solutions

to problems when necessary, and formulating ideas for the consideration of the member states? This is what the charter envisages.

Or is it to become just a servicing operation for the dealings of the member states, staffed expediently by people seconded from governments and not, as the charter stipulates, responsible only to the United Nations?

There have recently been a number of signs pointing in this direction — massive secondments of national personnel to the Secretariat, for example. (The 124 national officers seconded to the peacekeeping department constitute more than half the staff of the department.) The devolution of the control of some peacekeeping operations to individual member governments has had some undesirable results. And the subsidizing of senior UN officials by their governments is another disturbing trend.

The fourth major issue raised by the current situation is the quality of the selection process and of the appointment eventually made.

In 1945 the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations had this to say: "The secretary-general, more than anyone else, will stand for the United Nations as a whole. In the eyes of the world he must embody the principles

and ideals of the charter to which the organization seeks to give effect."

The current unseemly scramble for a way out of the Boutros Ghali deadlock, within impossibly narrow limits of selection, makes a mockery of this high objective of the founders. There seems to be no time for, or question of, either searching for the best possible person for the job or devising any serious procedure for such a search.

The independence and integrity of the secretary-general and the Secretariat were, and are, important basic principles of the UN Charter. In 1961, when this principle was threatened by Mr. Khrushchev, Dag Hammarskjöld warned that if it was compromised, the Secretariat would not be available to member governments as an instrument additional to the normal diplomatic methods, for active and growing service in the common interest.

The demise of the concept of a truly international civil service, Mr. Hammarskjöld wrote, might well prove "to be the Munich of international cooperation." It would be well to remember that warning today.

The writer, a former undersecretary-general of the United Nations, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## If Your Own Troops Can't Go, Send the Foreign Legion

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The question was asked recently of someone who once served as a critical adviser to an American president in all matters related to defense. The question was: What role should America play in the Zaire/Rwanda situation? His answer was: "What we have here is two tribes that simply don't like each other."

He thought this a sufficient answer. Two tribes in Africa that don't like each other equals no particular responsibility that devolves on the United States.

And yet there is moral uneasiness. What is the infrastructure of moral concern?

"Every man's death diminishes me, for I am involved in mankind." That is the generic formulation, by John Donne. It's true, isn't it? We do in fact care what happens in other parts of the globe, even if we are by no means commit-

ting ourselves to going out and fixing the situation. So: We care if hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, stand to be killed in a tribal war in Africa. We are more or less committed to the proposition that a country recognized as sovereign is outside the interventionist reach of other countries except when the country in question is preparing to engage in aggressive action against a neighboring country. In the international understanding, Rwanda and Burundi are independent states, and tribal strife within their boundaries is an internal political problem.

The feel-good cliché of the century is that wars, extraterritorial or civil, never settle anything. This is not in fact true. They do not necessarily settle anything, but often they do. The American Civil War

most definitely settled the question of secession. The Boer War settled the question of who ruled in South Africa. Successive wars in Europe in this century reaffirmed 19th century national consolidations. Italy, France and Germany remained in place.

Moving forward in perspective, the question has subtly arisen: Is there anything of an internal nature a country can do that might result in forfeiting sovereignty?

Suppose a country surrounded by orderly democratic countries decided it would solve its population problem by killing, by whatever means, everyone reaching his or her 70th birthday. The central planner might even modify death programs by an annual census. For every rise in the birthrate of half a percentage

point, the required death age would descend by one year. What would we say about a move initiated in the United Nations to strip this country of its sovereignty, placing it on probation for five or 10 years?

And what role might the world's superpower play in such circumstances? We Americans have, within the past five years, felt the special tug of Somalia, where people were starving to death at the rate of 2,000 per day. We landed the troops and effectively mitigated starvation.

A mistake in statecraft then happened: The American administration decided to go further than merely to superintend the distribution of food. The decision was to extend the franchise and diddle with the government, which meant apprehending a strongman whom we simply failed to find. American soldiers were killed,

and before long we pulled out. In Zaire/Burundi/Rwanda, we have seen gestating in direct view of CNN's cameras the threat of a return to butchery on a scale that should appeal. More than a million Tutsi and Hutu have slaughtered each other in the last two years.

From which, conclusions surely cry out to be drawn:

A) Rwanda and Burundi have forfeited the authority inherent in sovereign states. B) The world needs an organization styled after the French Foreign Legion, organized and (substantially) financed by the superpower, with contributions expected from other civilized nations. The legion would attract predominantly mercenaries. It is this legion, not U.S. Army troops, that could have headed for Rwanda.

Universal Press Syndicate.

## Glaring Inequality Is Growing Between and Inside Countries

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — Environmentalists are right when they insist that the world's scarce resources must be wisely used so as not to impoverish future generations or compromise the welfare of our descendants by damaging the planet. Their idea of sustainable development, rooted in a deep commitment to inter-generational equity, is unquestionably sound and fair.

But, as the Nobel laureate Robert Solow asked in a recent report issued by the UN Development Program: What about equity for those underprivileged multitudes who are our contemporaries?

If we worry, as we must, about not inflicting inequity on future generations, isn't there at least as strong a case for reducing inequity today?

Inequality is rising nearly everywhere. In 1960, the richest 20 percent of the world's population had 70 percent of the global income. By 1991 that rose to 85 percent. During the same period, the share of the poorest 20 percent fell from 2.3 to 1.7 percent.

To put it differently, the ratio

of inequality across the world doubled in 30 years.

It is hard to collect statistics on the assets of the wealthy, who prefer to keep quiet, but there is little doubt that wealth is increasing fast at the top end of the affluence scale. In 1995, people with more than \$500,000 in financial assets controlled about \$17 trillion. The amount has grown by more than 6 percent a year in the last decade.

In some parts of the world the assets owned by the rich have been growing at a still faster rate — in East Asia was 9 percent a year during the last decade.

Inequality is also rising between rich and poor countries. Some developing countries, for example those in East Asia, are catching up with the relatively rich countries, but many more are lagging behind or losing ground even further.

By one estimate, the ratio of income per head in the richest versus the poorest countries has increased from 11-to-1 in 1980, to 38 in 1990 and 52 in 1995. The wages of skilled workers

in rich countries are now 60 times as high as those of African farmers. There is no indication that such glaring inequalities in wage income can be easily reduced. Even in the best possible scenario of Africa's development, the ratio of inequality is not likely to fall below 50-to-1 by 2010. If things go badly, it may even rise to 70.

Is the situation within countries more reassuring? Clearly not. In countries like Brazil, Guinea-Bissau and Guatemala, the income per person of the poorest 20 percent may be as little as one-tenth of the national average.

True, such inequality is less conspicuous in rich countries. But even in the United States the poorest 20 percent earn less than one-fourth of the country's average income. In Australia and Britain the richest group earns 10 times more than the poorest group.

There are no doubt some hopeful signs. For example, if rich people are getting richer, figures on asset ownership also

show that more people are getting richer. In the United States, poor workers do not always remain trapped at the lower end of the wage hierarchy.

But these signs do not alter the overall picture of economic inequality in the contemporary global society.

Is such inequality an essential condition of economic growth? Conventional theories, based on some historical experience, suggest that greater inequality is an inevitable price that a country pays in the early stages of its economic growth.

But such theories are challenged by the experience of a number of countries — notably Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and South Korea — which have achieved rapid economic growth with relatively low economic inequality.

And conventional theories cannot fully explain why a country like Britain should see a steady worsening of income distribution, as it has in recent decades. Nor can they throw any light on the conditions that made it possible for the richest 1 percent of the population in the United States to increase its share of the country's total assets from 20 to 36 percent in the years from 1975 to 1990.

Is rapid globalization the main cause of increasing economic inequality? True, in some countries — such as China, Chile, Mexico and Sri Lanka — inequality increased as they liberalized their economies. But in Morocco, as in a

number of East Asian countries, income distribution became more equal as trade increased and the economy expanded.

Despite this diversity in country experiences, two common points stand out.

First, when there is less inequality in the initial stage of economic liberalization, even the less privileged people are in a position to take advantage of the new economic opportunities and reap benefits from them.

Second, if public policies are directed to improving the skills of low-wage workers, linking these new capabilities with increased demand for them, the process can contribute to both higher economic growth and lower inequality.

Existing economic theories on income inequality are weak and ambiguous. And, sadly, the policy measures to address it are either nonexistent or ambivalent. But not only does glaring and increasing inequality stifle economic progress; it can also be a serious threat to social stability and make development unsustainable.

Reducing inequity among those living today remains as important as not inflicting inequity on those to be born tomorrow.

The writer, a former director in the United Nations system responsible for development cooperation, is a consultant to international organizations. He contributed this comment to *The International Herald Tribune*.

## End the Tragedy of East Timor

By Carlos Ximenes Belo

OSLO — The time has come to end the tragedy in East Timor once and for all. After 21 years of conflict, people in the former Portuguese colony want calm, an end to violence and respect for their human rights.

We knew misery in the early part of this century, when Portugal cruelly put down a nationalist rebellion.

Then came a harsh occupation by Japanese troops during World War II, when our people paid a severe price for helping Allied forces survive. More than a tenth of the population of what was then called Portuguese Timor perished as a result.

From 1975 on, there has been conflict with Indonesia. As the Nobel Institute in Oslo and several international organizations have reported, an estimated third of the population has died — some 200,000 people — as a result of the war and related starvation and disease.

For the most part, East Timorese still cannot travel and speak without fear of the Indonesian military and po-

lice. I say this as one in whom many have confided deeply since 1981, when I returned from my priestly studies abroad. People pour out their sorrows and pains.

The Timorese who speak through me belong to all age groups and to various religions, and are from different

**After all these years of suffering, people want to see real change.**

places of origin, within East Timor and outside.

I am fully aware of the norms of the Roman Catholic Church, which demands that its religious leaders refrain from activity specific to the field of politics. But as a bishop I have the moral duty to speak for the poor and simple people who, intimidated and terrorized, cannot defend themselves or make their suffering known.

This past summer, the

United Nations convened its latest round of talks between Indonesia and Portugal about the future of East Timor. There were no concrete results, but another session is expected in the coming months. It is worth recalling that the United Nations assisted Indonesia's nationalist movement in the late 1940s, when it struggled alone against Dutch colonialism for independence.

After all these years of suffering, people in East Timor want to see real change. A modest first step would be the release of East Timorese political prisoners, a step that could renew hopes for peace and help the next round of United Nations-sponsored talks.

I hope that East Timorese prisoners will be released from their jail cells in time for Christmas. Indonesian independence leaders were freed in 1949 after a United Nations initiative. History has so much to teach us.

The writer, Roman Catholic bishop of East Timor and a co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Steamship Lost

LONDON — News has been received of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship *Salier* in a heavy gale near the Spanish coast. She was wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, about thirty miles south of Cape Finisterre in Galicia. The *Daily Mail* states that the vessel has been lost with all on board. It is impossible to obtain details, but it is believed that nearly three hundred people have perished.

### 1921: Quadruple Pact

WASHINGTON — The quadruple treaty among the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, concerning the Pacific, was adopted today (Dec. 10) by the Conference at a plenary session. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance terminates automatically with the new treaty. The actual signing of the quadruple treaty is expected to take

place very soon. In four brief articles, the four Powers have bound themselves by a ten-year agreement to preserve peace in the Pacific and to gather around the table to talk over "fully and frankly" anything not adjustable by diplomatic means.

### 1946: Iran Tests Reds

TEHRAN — General Razmara, Iranian Chief of Staff, announced today (Dec. 10) that government forces had entered Azerbaijan Province and that fighting is under way at the entrance to Gharakouh Pass. Four columns thrust into the province in what some diplomatic sources consider an armed test of Soviet influence in Iran. The fighting started after Prime Minister Qavam as Salhanee sent a message to the Governor General of Azerbaijan notifying him that security forces had been ordered into the province to supervise elections.

## Herald Tribune

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Don't Applaud Albright Just Because She's a She

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — My wife's magnificent Aunt Julia, who has gone to her eternal reward, worked for many years as a legal secretary.

During her career, she found one particular lawyer particularly difficult. That lawyer happened to be a woman.

So when my wife went to law school, A.J., as Aunt Julia was known, had only one piece of advice. "Don't become one of those women lawyers," A.J. said. My wife thought for a moment, looked at her and said: "But A.J., what other kind of lawyer can I be?"

There is no way around it: Madeleine Albright will always be the first woman secretary of state.

That is a wonderful thing. While watching the news about Mrs. Albright, I was playing with my daughter (who is named after Aunt Julia). The TV talking heads read my thoughts when they spoke about what this meant for their own daughters. Barriers that were once automatic will be gone by the time my daughter is an adult, because of breakthroughs like Madeleine Albright's.

But it's not so wonderful that her appointment was often explained as Chicago-style patronage for women who voted heavily for President Bill Clinton.

There are three things wrong with this. First, not a single woman (with the possible exceptions of Mrs. Albright and her own daughters) voted for Mr.

Clinton so Mrs. Albright would be named secretary of state.

Second, Mrs. Albright was not a possible appointee because she was a woman, but because she did well as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Third, old-fashioned politics had more to do with her nomination than gender politics.

Republicans in the Senate, which has to confirm the secretary of state, nixed the former Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, because he had been tough and effective in that job (and thus, in their eyes, too partisan). Richard Holbrooke, the architect of the Bosnian peace accords, has more enemies than the New York Yankees have in Boston, despite (and perhaps also because of) his obvious gifts. Senator Sam Nunn's relations with Mr. Clinton have been, well, complicated. Given the array of choices, Mrs. Albright made sense.

Mrs. Albright has shown real courage within the administration. She may thus be able to push Mr. Clinton toward decisiveness and clarity. On Bosnia, she argued early for American intervention and spoke eloquently against ethnic cleansing and for the need to call war criminals to justice.

It would be helpful if Mrs. Albright's concern for human rights pushed American policy on China away from the accommodationist line now on the ascendancy. Republican senators might usefully press her on this subject during her confirmation hearings.

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Mrs. Albright's rise says less about gender politics than about foreign policy politics within the Democratic Party. The Vietnam War really is over.

The ethos of this administration is rooted in the movement that opposed that war. Yet, despite many twists, its approach accepts American intervention in the world as benign rather than menacing.

The crucial moment may have come during the Haitian crisis, when many liberals realized that American intervention was the one and only way to restore any semblance of democracy to that country.

That realization is not a foreign policy. It does suggest that, finally, Vietnam will not be our only foreign policy metaphor.

For Mrs. Albright it never was. "My mind-set is Munich," she said referring to the sellout

of Czechoslovakia to Hitler. "Most of my generation's is Vietnam." Her nomination gives her a chance to put ghosts to rest and push for a serious debate over America's purposes.

So, yes, praise Mrs. Albright as a woman who broke through to this job. But judge her by what she makes of it, because that's what she deserves.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## The Cold War Lowdown Is Found in 'the Bunker'

By David S. Broder

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia — Forget Camp David. This is where President Bill Clinton should bring his new national security team to talk about the myths and realities of the international power game they are about to play.

Before Madeleine Albright becomes secretary of state, William

sciences against their careers, their loyalty to the chief against their duty to their country, this is the place they should be thinking about. It is a monument to the folly of its times.

The Bunker was not designed as a bomb shelter. It was to be the site for Congress after a nuclear attack. Its existence was kind of an open secret around here. The official explanation that all the construction was for a new wing of the hotel fooled few. But even now, the people who were in charge of the facility maintain that security held — despite being told by some Gridiron members who reported from Moscow in the 1970s that they heard about it back then from Soviet military intelligence sources.

My favorite room in the Bunker is the underground TV studio, complete with four portable photomurals of the Capitol building with appropriate seasonal foliage. The idea was that a senator or representative could tape a message of reassurance to his constituents that everything was O.K.

It would be worthwhile for the members of the new national security team to see the Bunker for themselves and reflect on the way that each era breeds its own folly. In the Cold War years, no one seriously questioned the need for such a "secret" facility, argued about its cost or wondered how much reassurance a taped TV message from a senator or representative would bring to a nation devastated by a nuclear attack.

It was the same mind-set that allowed two presidents to conceal from the American people the reality of what was happening in Vietnam — even though the enemy obviously knew who was losing the war. It is the same psychology that let Mr. Clinton this year pretend to the American people that Saddam Hussein had been punished for his attack on the Kurds, when in fact Mr. Saddam had won everything he sought.

Maybe a visit to the Bunker would encourage these folks to choose candor over concealment and rebuild the only resource on which a democracy can base its foreign relations — public trust.

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Move the Books

Regarding "In a Dim Room in Lithuania, a Treasure of Jewish Literature" (Nov. 25):

The Lithuanian National Library and others are trying to preserve a large and valuable collection of Judaica books so as not to lose the last remains of Jewish culture in Vilnius, once called the Jerusalem of the North.

Where were such efforts when the Jews were being slaughtered?

Shouldn't these books be moved to vibrant Jewish centers of today, places where survivors have built new communities?

I MORSELS  
Antwerp, Belgium.

## French Strikes

I was gratified to learn that the French government has assured Britain on compensation for British companies whose trucks were blocked during the recent strike in

France ("Truckers Strike Rolls to End as Paris Gives In to Demands," Nov. 30). This strike, following last year's railroad shutdown, showed what a weak government France has. Truck drivers will be able to retire at 55, while some railroad employees can stop working at 50, driving this miserable French administration one step closer to bankruptcy.

But the decision to pay for damages suffered by a neighboring country is an exciting precedent;

others held hostage to French shutdowns, including last year's strike, should also be compensated.

W.-A. B. MIALHE  
Manila.

## Enough Is Enough

Regarding "Clinton Needs a New Leaf From 'The Black Book'" (Opinion, Dec. 3) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire's relentless and scathing attack on the Clinton ad-

ministration has been going over the top for some time now. This brilliant journalist appears to be compensating for his role, however innocent and unaware, in the Nixon (and Agnew) administrations.

Enough is enough. President Bill Clinton is no better or worse than anyone else out there. So, Mr. Safire, cease your bombardment and focus on the many issues that deserve your attention.

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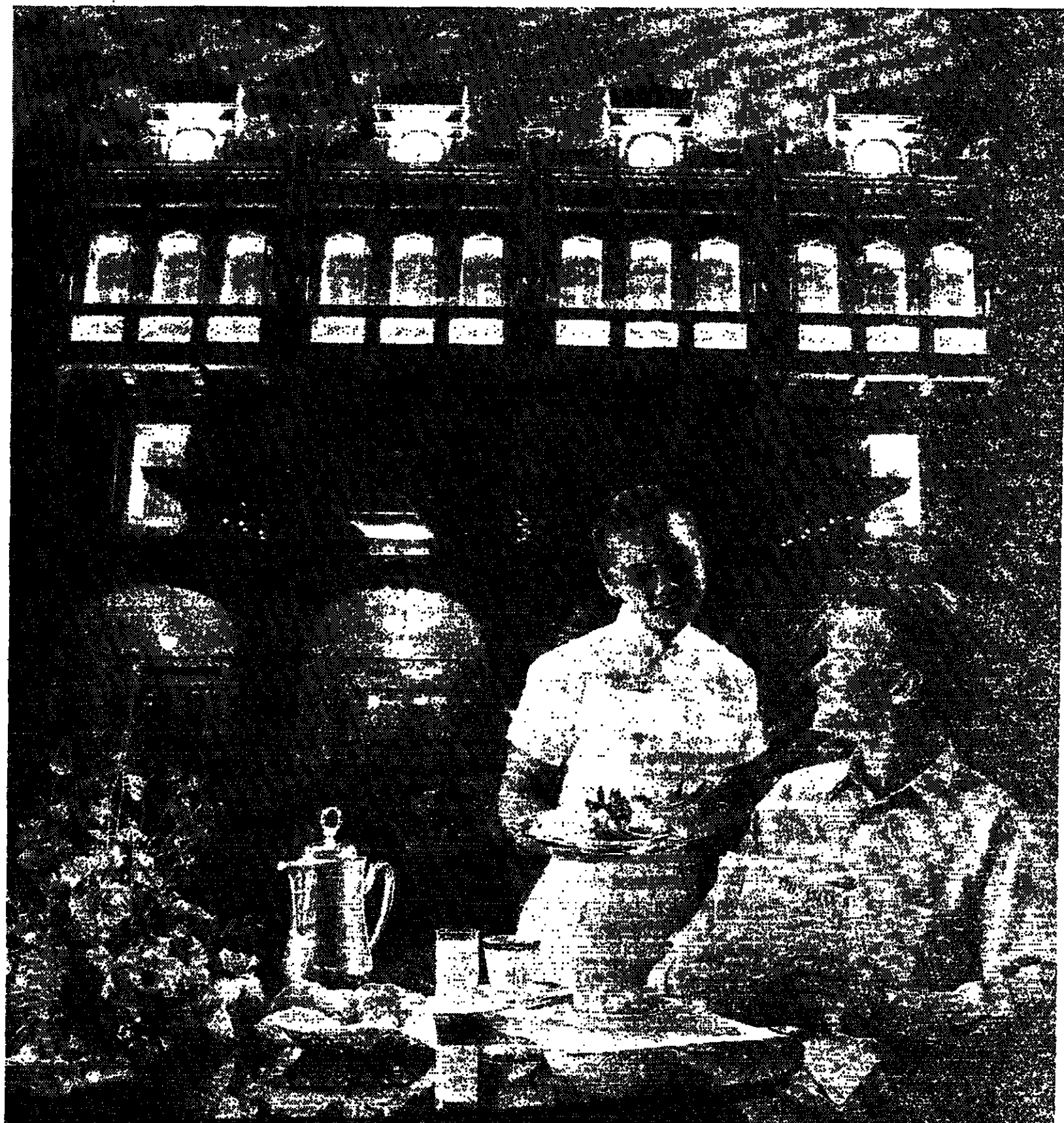
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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere  
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MARKETS

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## **DIA MARKETS**

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## Hoechst Set To Buy Rest Of Roussel

German Firm Will Spend \$3.4 Billion

**Bloomberg Business News**  
PARIS — Hoechst AG has agreed to pay 18 billion French francs (\$3.4 billion) to buy the 43.5 percent of Roussel Uclaf SA it does not already own, a person familiar with the situation said Tuesday.

The Frankfurt-based pharmaceutical and chemical company will make a tender offer Wednesday morning for the shares of the French drugmaker, the source said.

Eve Magnan, a spokeswoman for Publicis SA, a French communications group, said two companies would announce a transaction Wednesday that would be the largest of its kind on the Paris Bourse, but she would not name the companies.

A Hoechst purchase of Roussel would be one way for Hoechst to proceed with its plan to list Hoechst-Marion-Roussel, its wholly owned U.S. division, on stock exchanges in the United States and France.

"Hoechst wants to float Marion Roussel," said Peter Blair, an analyst at Salomon Brothers in London. "In order to do that, it would make far more sense if they bought out Roussel Uclaf."

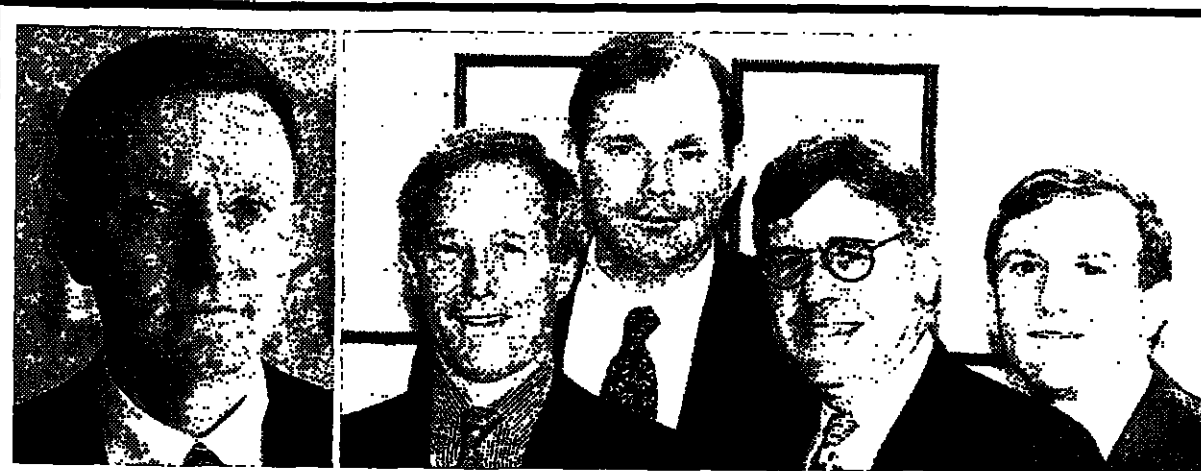
A deal would allow the German company to bundle all its drug activities and sell shares in the new concern.

### Canal Plus in News Corp. Deal

Canal Plus SA, Europe's largest pay-TV operator, said it had signed a long-term agreement to buy the pay-television rights to all films of Twentieth Century Fox, a unit of News Corp., news agencies reported.

No price was given for the transaction. A "strategic alliance" between the two companies also involves the development of channels to be carried on each company's networks around the world, Canal Plus said.

The films acquired will be aired on Canal Plus's pay-TV channels in Europe as well as on the company's pay-per-view channel and French premium channels Cine-Cinemas and Cine-Cinefil. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Rick Gordon, far left, Merrill Lynch vice chairman of investment banking; John Barr, left, and other executives of the mergers-and-acquisitions specialist Barr Devlin Associates; Steve Day, Hugh Devlin and Frank Satien.

## Brokers Look to Utilities for New Fees

By Charles Bagli  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the staid, cash-rich American utility business suddenly opens up to competition, a small group of merger specialists sees hundreds of millions of dollars in fees, pipes and power plants of the industry and put the pieces together in formerly unimaginable combinations.

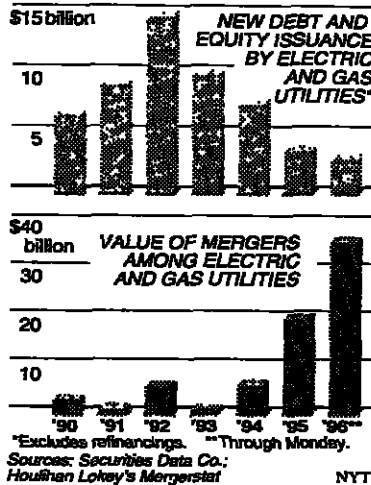
In November, the combination of Duke Power Co. of North Carolina and Texas-based Panenergy Corp. generated \$40 million in fees for more than two dozen investment bankers at four companies who toiled on the project day and night for three weeks. That deal was just one of dozens negotiated in the past two years.

In some cases, utilities are selling off generating plants and becoming basically marketers, buying energy from the lowest bidder. In others, power companies are acquiring adjacent utilities or moving into new businesses. In still others, they are setting up operations abroad, and some of the most ambitious utilities are marrying into the natural-gas industry.

With deregulation spreading to other states and free-market legislation under discussion in Congress, the merger activity promises to get even livelier, and in pursuit of a \$270 billion retail market, every power company seems to be making plans to offer new services to customers, from home security systems to mortgages.

### A Surge in Mergers

Deregulation is changing the face of the utility industry, and firms that specialize in utility mergers and acquisitions are busier than ever.



With their direct access to nearly every address in America, some are even thinking of competing with telephone and cable companies to supply communications to homes and businesses.

"It's phenomenal, and it's not over," said John W. Barr of Barr Devlin Associates, an investment-banking firm. "I call it a 'slice and dice' industry."

Stephen L. Baum, chief executive of Enova Corp. in San Diego, which formed the largest energy-service utility in America with its \$2.9 billion acquisition of Pacific Enterprises, a natural-gas company, said the industry was in the midst of a revolution. "You can either circle the wagons or, like Duke and us, decide to be a player on the national scene and go after new markets," he said.

So far this year, 52 mergers or acquisitions valued at more than \$35.5 billion have been struck in America's natural-gas and electric utility industries, nearly double the activity last year, according to Houlahan Lokey's Mergerstat. That translates, investment bankers said, into more than \$350 million in fees for 1996.

The once-sleepy utility area has accounted for nearly 9 percent of all merger transactions this year, second only to communications and well ahead of banking and insurance. Of course, it can take four years for the deals to gain regulatory approval and close. But what is most astounding is just how suddenly the industry has been deluged in deals. In 1991, there were only 13, valued at \$806.5 million. But in the past two years, one-quarter of the 100 largest U.S. electric utilities were parties to deals of one kind or another.

"It's reinventing time," Philip Giudice, a utility consultant at Mercer Management Consulting in Boston, said. "Nobody has a crystal ball that shows the winning strategy, so people will be trying different kinds of combinations."

See MERGER, Page 19

## EU Takes Step Back On High-Tech Pact

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The United States and the European Union appeared to come within striking distance Tuesday of a broad accord to remove tariffs on computers, chips, telecommunications equipment and nearly 300 other information-age products. The agreement would pave the way for a global pact to liberalize trade in the \$500 billion-a-year market.

But the EU's 15 trade ministers, when presented late Tuesday with a draft of the accord by the EU trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, withheld final approval and instructed Sir Leon to go back for one more round of talks Wednesday with Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative.

Sir Leon and Ms. Barshefsky, who held four bilateral negotiating sessions here Tuesday, will aim for a breakthrough Wednesday.

The information technology accord is seen by many nations as the prospective centerpiece of this week's inaugural meeting of the 127-nation World Trade Organization.

Aides to both EU and U.S. trade negotiators said Tuesday night they remained confident a deal could be concluded. A Japanese official briefing reporters was optimistic enough to say, "We now expect agreement will be reached on an information-technology accord here in Singapore."

Agreement between the U.S. and the EU is considered the prerequisite for a broader deal that participants hope will include at least a further 17 economies and thus cover more than 80 percent of world trade in the information-technology sector.

Neither U.S. nor EU officials would name these other economies, but a copy of a list provided to the International Herald Tribune mentioned Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland and Taiwan.

Malaysia was one of the few nations openly hostile to the idea of closing a deal during the WTO conference this week. Among the points to be discussed Wednesday by the EU and the United States was the timing of the phasing out

of tariffs on semiconductor products representing about \$200 billion of annual trade.

The draft EU-U.S. accord — tentatively agreed on Tuesday by Sir Leon and Ms. Barshefsky — met with a "broadly positive reaction" from EU ministers, an EU spokesman said.

Augusto Fantozzi, Italy's foreign trade minister, said in an interview that EU ministers had "raised a number of points that we want Sir Leon to clarify with the Americans on Wednesday."

Mr. Fantozzi said the draft accord included tariff cuts on capacitors, fiber optic cables and digital photocopyers, each of which Washington had wanted to keep outside the deal. But he said it would exclude graphic display tubes and optic fibers as hoped for by Washington.

Although the draft EU-U.S. accord met with largely favorable responses from Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Austria, Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland and Denmark, some objections were voiced by France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Belgium.

France, in a move derided by one senior EU government official as "typically French and driven by cultural fears," complained that some audio recordings on CD-ROMs might be included in the accord.

Italy, said Mr. Fantozzi, would have preferred to see optic fibers included in the accord.

Some countries, such as Spain and Greece, were said by delegates to have asked Sir Leon to see that this week's final declaration avoids language that would accelerate plans to open a round of talks on liberalizing agriculture trade before 1999.

In efforts to sweeten the information-technology deal, the U.S. offered to lower tariffs on unrelated products such as European cognac, whisky and white spirits such as grappa.

Separately, Sir Leon was given a cold shoulder Tuesday during a meeting here of the so-called Quad Group — the EU, United States, Japan and Canada — in which he had tried to win backing for his plan to spur the stalled talks with China on its bid to join the WTO.

Sir Leon failed to obtain a statement from the Quad Group backing the idea of allowing Beijing to join the WTO without meeting all its trade liberalization obligations at first.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Ad-Spending Forecasters See Growth

By Stuart Elliott  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two forecasters are predicting Madison Avenue with year-end predictions of sustained — as well as sustainable — growth in advertising spending for 1997 and the rest of the decade.

Robert Coen, senior vice president and forecasting director at McCann-Erickson U.S.A. in New York, and John Perriss, chairman of Zenith Media Worldwide in London, offered their forecasts this week at the opening session of the 24th annual Paine-Webber Media Conference.

"I don't think the recovery is going to end in just three years," said Mr. Coen of McCann, a unit of Interpublic Group of Cos., referring to the rebound in ad spending that began in 1993. "We've got some more to go."

Mr. Perriss of Zenith, owned by Cordiant PLC, said: "Our outlook is a pretty positive one as well, I'm pleased to say. No one is signaling to us that there is any sudden, horrid slowdown as we saw in the early '90s."

The forecasts of Mr. Coen and Mr. Perriss, which they issue every June and December, are closely followed. Both executives agreed Monday that marketers were preparing to increase their ad budgets, in part because of what Mr. Perriss described as growing consumer confidence.

Outside the United States, Mr. Coen

forecast spending of \$230.9 billion for 1997, up 6.1 percent from a revised figure of \$217.6 billion for 1996 and up slightly from a forecast for 1997 of \$229 billion made six months ago.

He cited robust spending plans in countries such as China, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Poland and Thailand.

Mr. Perriss projected that \$201.4 billion would be spent outside the United States in major media in 1997, an increase of 8.2 percent from the \$186.1 billion that he expects for 1996. The booming markets next year, he said, will include China, Indonesia and the Philippines.

For 1998, his forecast was for \$218.2 billion, up 8.3 percent from 1997, and for 1999, his figures call for spending of \$237.9 billion, a gain of 9 percent from 1998.

For the United States, the predictions are notable because they assert that ad spending will continue to grow even after such one-time stimuli as the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta and the presidential and congressional elections this year. Mr. Coen estimated those one-time gains were worth at least \$1.5 billion.

He predicted that advertisers would spend a record \$182.9 billion in the United States next year. That would mean an increase of 5.6 percent from the \$173.2 billion that he now sees for 1996. The 1996 figure is a 7.6 percent gain from the \$160.9 billion that was spent in 1995.

Fueling those increases, Mr. Coen

said, are double-digit percentage gains in categories such as drugs, brokerage firms and mutual funds, computers, banks and other financial institutions, and cigarettes.

Among the U.S. media that are in line for strong gains in 1997, Mr. Coen said, are cable and syndicated television, Yellow Pages directories and magazines.

Mr. Coen's worldwide total for 1997 is \$413.8 billion. That would represent a gain of 5.9 percent from a revised worldwide total for 1996 of \$390.8 billion. If his forecast holds, it will be the first time that worldwide ad spending has exceeded \$400 billion.

Mr. Perriss focused his presentation on ad spending in major media such as television, print, radio and outdoor.

Thus, his spending totals are different from Mr. Coen's. For 1997, ad spending in North America major media will total \$110.3 billion, Mr. Perriss said, an increase of 4.6 percent from the \$105.4 billion that he expects for 1996. For 1998, he projected a total of \$115.2 billion, up 4.5 percent from his 1997 forecast, and for 1999, he projected a total of \$120 billion, an increase of 4.2 percent from 1998.

Mr. Perriss's worldwide total for 1997, then, is \$311.7 billion, an increase of 6.9 percent from \$291.5 billion for 1996. His 1998 worldwide total is \$333.4 billion, up 7 percent from 1997, and his worldwide total for 1999 is \$357.9 billion, a gain of 7.4 percent from 1998.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HK	TWD	THB
Amsterdam	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Buenos Aires	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Frankfurt	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
London (to)	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Madrid	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Mexico	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
New York	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Osaka	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Paris	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Seoul	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Singapore	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Taipei	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Tokyo	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Yokohama	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Other Dollar Values									
Australia	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Canada	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
France	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Germany	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Italy	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Japan	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
South Africa	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Switzerland	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
U.K.	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
U.S.	1.66	1.37	0.65	110.00	0.70	0.45	7.75	20.00	5.50
Libor-Libor Rates									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HK	TWD	THB
1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1-year	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Key Money Rates									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HK	TWD	THB
1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1-year	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Global Private Banking

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## THE AMERICAS

## Microsoft Network Courts Masses With TV Look

By Peter H. Lewis  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a complete face-lift, some major surgery and some introspection about what it wants to be when it grows up, Microsoft Network re-emerged Tuesday as an aggressive contender for the No. 2 spot in America's consumer on-line information industry.

Microsoft Network, hoping to become second only to America Online in terms of customers by mid-1997, has decided that subscriber growth will require venturing beyond the "digerati" and the Internet-savvy to embrace a mass market more closely resembling the television audience; thus, the new Microsoft Network will look and feel a lot more like television — for better or for worse, in the view of some Internet analysts.

"Personally, I find myself feeling like, although it's neat to glance at for a few minutes, there's nothing on," said Peter Krasilovsky, an analyst with Arlen Communications in Bethesda, Maryland, who has been sampling the service since Microsoft

began shipping the start-up software on compact disks last week.

Microsoft Network is also reining in its initially ambitious plans to expand overseas. Where it once planned networks in a dozen languages and a score of countries, it is now focusing on North America, Japan, Australia and Europe, analysts said.

For MSN, the on-line service of Microsoft Corp., is known, the changes detailed Tuesday at an Internet conference in New York will be the second overhaul since the service began in August 1995.

A year ago, Microsoft shifted away from a closed proprietary system like that of America Online, recasting MSN as a network based on open Internet standards and accessible to anyone on the World Wide Web.

This time, Microsoft wants to make MSN less like a standard World Wide Web site and more like a television broadcast system, although it is still based on Web standards. There are various channels of information, extensive use of sound and moving pictures, commercial interruptions, and programming developed

within Microsoft and by outside sources.

"What they've done, in essence, is create the warm and fuzzy front end — the personal front room for the information age," said Tim Barjar, president of Creative Strategies International, a consulting firm in San Jose, California.

The reintroduction of MSN comes as the on-line industry is in an upheaval. The industry's leading service, America Online, has never made a profit despite having more than 7 million paying customers. Its executives say they plan to eschew profit until the service can sustain 10 million customers and then will gamble that revenue will come from advertising and transaction fees.

CompuServe, the second-largest service, which is mostly owned by H&R Block Inc., has said that it is all but abandoning the consumer market and will try to become the service of choice for small-business and home-office users.

MSN executives said they believed they could nearly double the size of the service, to 3 million from the current 1.6 million subscribers,

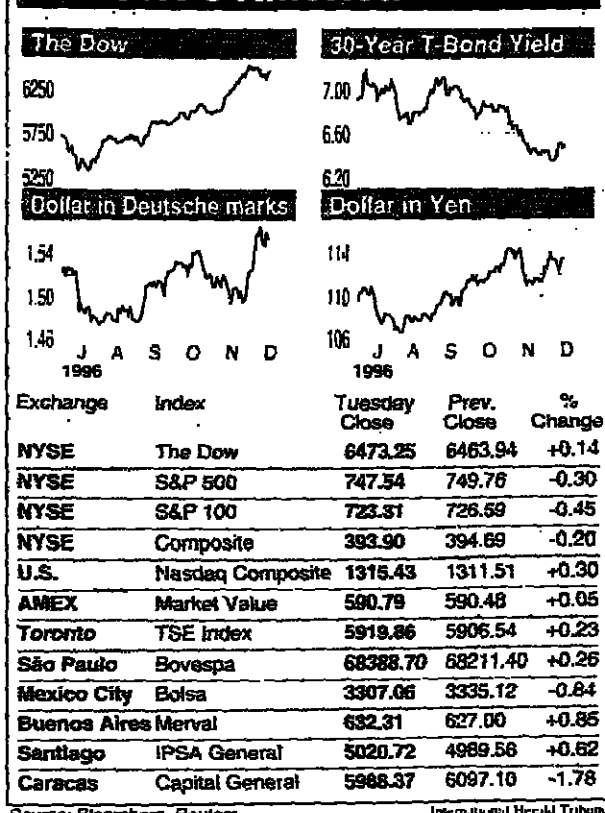
by next summer. To reach its goal, MSN is distributing more than 5 million compact disks with read-only memory containing the Windows 95 software needed for the new multimedia features. About half the disks are being sent to MSN subscribers; the others will be given away in retail stores.

## Netscape Pact With Bell Companies

Netscape Communications Corp. entered a strategic marketing agreement under which five U.S. regional telephone operating companies will make Netscape Navigator their primary browser software for the Internet. The New York Times reported from San Francisco.

The accord calls for Internet users to be able to switch to a Bell company — Ameritech Corp., Bell Atlantic Corp., BellSouth Corp., Pacific Telesis Group or SBC Communications Inc. — as their Internet service provider using Netscape's World Wide Web site. In return, they will make Navigator or its successor, Communicator, their default browser. Netscape's stock rose \$3 to close at \$63 on the Nasdaq exchange.

## Investor's America



## Very briefly:

## U.S. Trade Deficit Hits a Record

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The deficit in the broadest measure of U.S. trade surged to a record \$48 billion in the third quarter, government data showed Tuesday, as exports fell for the first time in three years.

The Commerce Department said the imbalance in the U.S. current account had widened 19 percent from the second-quarter deficit of \$40.2 billion.

The deficit reflected an increase of 0.7 percent in merchandise imports, which rose to \$201.5 billion. At the same time, U.S. merchandise exports fell 2.1 percent, to \$149.9 billion, marking the first quarterly setback in this category since the summer of 1993.

Joseph Stiglitz, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, will resign, sources said, adding that he was expected to be named chief economist at the World Bank.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said its most recent survey had shown that executives saw corporate revenues rising and economic growth accelerating in 1997.

True Value Hardware and Servicestor Corp. said they planned to combine, creating a chain of do-it-yourself stores with 10,500 outlets in 50 countries and \$4.6 billion in annual sales. Terms of the pact were not disclosed.

Coca-Cola Co. and its Venezuelan partner, Oswaldo Cisneros, were fined \$1.9 million by a Caracas court that said their alliance had restricted competition.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Haarmann & Reimer Corp., Hoffman-La Roche Inc. and Jungbunzlauer Inc. agreed to pay \$94 million to settle accusations that they had met secretly to set prices for citric acid. A fifth defendant, Cargill Inc., refused to settle.

Time Warner Inc. said it planned to spend as much as \$450 million over three years to buy 1 million set-top television boxes from Scientific-Atlanta Inc. and other companies. The boxes deliver interactive digital entertainment.

## Mastercard Offers Travel-Oriented No-Limit Spending

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Responding to moves by American Express to lure middle-income credit card borrowers, Mastercard introduced a travel-oriented card Tuesday aimed squarely at American Express's traditional base of people who pay their monthly bills in full.

The new World Mastercard will offer no preset spending limit, and lots of travel benefits. Unlike an American Express charge card, the World card will offer a credit line for those who want to pay their balances over time. The interest rate and fee are set by each bank that offers the card.

Separately, both Mastercard and Visa have developed platinum credit cards, meant to be offered with no fee to customers who borrow large sums on their cards. These cards offer nothing more than a higher credit limit and an air of exclusivity to existing gold cards.

Mastercard said that its World card would be available from leading credit card issuers, including Household International and Mellon Bank.

General Motors will offer a version of the World Mastercard in conjunction with Household.

## High-Tech Issues and Bonds Limit Stocks' Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Tuesday, helped by record prices for Philip Morris and American Express, but a late slide in computer stocks trimmed bigger gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 9.31 points higher at 6,473.25, and gaining issues led declines by a 7-to-6 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

But the Nasdaq composite index finished 0.84 point lower at 1,315.43 after hitting an intraday record.

Computer stocks rose early, after high-technology issues in Asian and European markets rose on the Semiconductor Industry Association's

report late Monday that U.S. manufacturers received \$115 of new orders last month for every \$100 of goods shipped. That was a larger book-to-bill ratio than most analysts had expected.

But investors then backed off,

## U.S. STOCKS

betting that the good earnings news for 1997 was already reflected in stocks' prices.

"Technology stocks' fundamentals are really good, but the prices are high," said Robert McFarland of Beutel Goodman Capital Management.

## European Currency Woes Bolster the Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other major currencies Tuesday amid concern that European leaders meeting this week will fail to iron out their differences over plans to introduce a single currency in 1999.

Germany and France were unable to reach agreement on a key element of the plan at a summit meeting Monday, and traders expressed skepticism that European officials will have much more success at meetings later in the week. Signs that the single currency, the euro, might be delayed

help the Deutsche mark because the mark is expected to remain Europe's most important currency until the euro is introduced.

Further pressure came after a parliamentary source in Germany said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union was discussing how to deal with Italy's desire to be among the first group of European Union members to join a single currency. Italy is not expected to keep its budget deficit below 3 per-

cent of gross domestic product by next year, a condition of membership in the single currency under the Maastricht treaty.

News reports in Germany said the CDU was suggesting that Italy be granted a "special relation" with the single currency and be allowed to join later, possibly in 2002.

The dollar slipped to 1.5530 Deutsche marks from 1.5580 DM and to 113.370 yen from 113.450 yen. It also fell to 5.2535 French francs from 5.2620 francs and to 1.3267 Swiss francs from 1.3285 francs. The pound rose to \$1.6470.

The dollar was viewed as being held back against the yen by data suggesting Japan's economy was picking up.

The yen drew strength from reports that machinery orders in Japan rose 44 percent in October — the biggest monthly increase since World War II — and that corporate profits rose 12.7 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier.

In addition, the Economic Planning Agency forecast a 2.5 percent rise in Japanese industrial production for the fourth quarter.

## AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close									
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press									
Stock	Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	Symbol	High	Low
Alcoa	AA	15.50	15.25	15.25	-0.25	Boeing	BA	72.00	71.50
American Express	AXP	125.00	124.50	124.50	-0.50	Coca-Cola	KO	54.00	53.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Exxon	XON	41.00	40.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	General Electric	GE	34.00	33.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	28.00	27.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Merck	MRK	22.00	21.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Microsoft	MSFT	10.00	9.75
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Oracle	ORCL	18.00	17.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Pfizer	PFE	20.00	19.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Procter & Gamble	PG	26.00	25.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Roche	RHH	15.00	14.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Schering-Plough	SLP	12.00	11.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Union Pacific	UNP	30.00	29.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Walmart	WMT	25.00	24.50
Amgen	AMGN	12.00	11.75	11.75	-0.25	Yield	YLD	1.50	1.45

## U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes									
Dow Jones									
Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Dec. 10, 1996									
Grains									
High	Low	Close	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Open
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High Low Close Chge Opt									
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)									
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00



## EUROPE

## Hoechst Will Transfer Specialty-Chemical Unit To Clariant for Shares

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG said Tuesday that it planned to transfer its specialty-chemicals unit to Clariant AG in a transaction that would give it a 45 percent stake in the Swiss company.

Hoechst said it would first restructure its specialty-chemicals division into a new company, then transfer it to Clariant in return for newly issued Clariant shares. Specialty chemicals are used to make detergents, textiles, leather goods and paper, among other things.

The company said the move was designed to cut costs and would make Clariant, which was spun off by Sandoz AG last year, large enough to be more competitive internationally. The combined chemicals unit is expected to have annual sales of about 9 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.8 billion).

"Yet another giant seems to be in the making," said Patrick Carisch, a fund manager at Swiss Volksbank. "It's all about size, and it is part of the trend to become bigger and at the same time focused."

The transaction follows numerous other mergers and divestments in the

global chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry as companies have sought to squeeze operating costs.

Clariant shares leaped 60 Swiss francs to close at 508. Hoechst shares fell to 79.90 DM from 68.68.

The accord would give Hoechst three members on Clariant's enlarged board. Hoechst estimated that the pact would save money for both companies.

Karl-Gerhard Seifert, a Hoechst board member, said the deal would result in a loss of about 5,000 jobs over the next three years. Together, the companies employ 31,000 people in the specialty-chemicals area.

Analysts said the plan was a further sign of Hoechst's commitment to reorganize and concentrate on its most profitable businesses.

Last month, the German chemical company said it would reorganize as a holding company with operating units and seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange to bolster its international presence.

Clariant was spun off from Sandoz AG in June 1995 and has sales of about 2.1 billion Swiss francs (\$1.58 billion).

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

## Shell to Reorganize Firm to Sell Refinery and Close Plants

AMSTERDAM — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Tuesday it would sell a Swiss oil refinery and close lubricant plants in the Netherlands and Belgium as part of a reorganization of its European refining operations.

The company said it would sell its refinery in Cressier, Switzerland, "evaluate" its refinery needs in southeastern France and seek to "further improve" the profitability of its Haven refinery in southeastern England.

Shell also said it would start a "major rationalization" of the lubricant plants in France and Germany that would be completed by the end of 1998. As part of the plan, plants in Pennis, Netherlands, and Ghent, Belgium, would be closed.

The move comes when all major oil companies are working to increase margins in their refining businesses. For the past four years, excess capacity in refining has forced the industry to grapple with falling margins.

"More streamlining is necessary," said Henk Brans, a fund manager at Fortis Investment, which he said managed "hundreds of millions" of guilders of Royal Dutch stock. "They waited

a long time. They could have acted sooner."

In February, British Petroleum PLC and Mobil Corp. announced plans to form a European joint venture for refining. Other companies, including Texaco Inc., Elf Aquitaine and Chevron Corp., followed suit, sparking speculation that Shell would move soon.

Royal Dutch shares dropped 1.90 guilders to 286.10 (\$163.95) in Amsterdam, while Shell shares in London fell 4 pence to 981 (\$16.16).

The company said it expected to be able to give more details on developments in France by the end of January.

In the third quarter, Shell's refining results disappointed investors as margins fell below those of last year and of the second quarter of this year, helping to cause earnings in that business to fall 27 percent, to €422 million.

A Shell managing director, Steve Miller, said, "In line with the experience of other refiners in Europe, this business has been delivering inadequate returns, and the group is now pursuing several initiatives to rectify the situation."

## U.K. Utility Acts to Block Takeover Bid By U.S. Firm

LONDON — Northern Electric PLC, in an 11th-hour move to fend off a €923 million (\$1.5 billion) takeover bid by CalEnergy Co. of the United States, said Tuesday it would increase its dividend and develop its businesses through joint ventures.

The electricity supplier based in Newcastle, England, that serves 2.3 million customers in northern England said it would raise its dividend 17 percent in the year ending in March 1998 to 50 pence a share, amounting to a payout of £50.8 million. It promised to raise the dividend by 7 percent annually, in nominal terms, from 1998 to 2000.

Shareholders must accept by Dec. 20 whether to accept an offer of 650 pence a share from CE Electric UK, an American-based joint venture made up of CalEnergy, a producer of geothermal energy, and Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc., a closely held construction company. Analysts were betting that Northern Electric's defensive moves would not be enough to sway shareholders.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2550	4100	2225		
2550	4000	2250		
2750	3800	2175		
2550	3700	2100		
2550	3600	2025		
2450	3500	1950		
J A S O N D	J A S O N D	1950 J A S O N D		
1996	1996	1998		
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	622.33	623.90	-0.25
Brussels	BEL-20	1,882.14	1,885.47	-0.18
Frankfurt	DAX	2,891.00	2,857.24	+1.15
Copenhagen	Stock Market	463.70	458.41	+1.18
Helsinki	HEX General	2,491.99	2,446.78	+1.85
Oslo	OBX	521.64	517.34	+0.83
London	FTSE 100	4,036.70	4,011.60	+0.60
Madrid	Stock Exchange	411.26	407.07	+1.03
Milan	MBITEL	10,345.00	10,374.00	-0.28
Paris	CAC 40	2,251.40	2,255.84	-0.20
Stockholm	STX	2,479.32	2,469.40	+0.40
Vienna	ATX	1,127.97	1,122.41	+0.50
Zurich	SPI	2,461.74	2,473.97	+0.31







ASIA/PACIFIC

# Diet Set to Clear Holding Firms

**TOKYO**—Japan's next Parliament is almost certain to pass a bill lifting the ban on holding companies, economists said Tuesday, because of the government's deregulation plans.

The Fair Trade Commission, Japan's anti-monopoly watchdog, said last week it planned to submit a bill to end the ban during the next session of Parliament, which starts in January. U.S. postwar occupation forces introduced the ban on holding companies in 1947 to break up powerful conglomerates known as *zaibatsu* that the United States said had contributed to Japan's war effort.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. announced a sweeping reorganization last week, but the company's plan to turn the company into Japan's first holding company could fall apart if the law were not changed.

As part of its reorganization, he said, NTT is banking heavily on the ability to offset taxable profits in one unit with losses from another.

NTT's new structure and tax status, in turn, are likely to become a model for other major Japanese corporations seeking to restructure themselves as holding companies.

Japan's biggest banks and brokerage concerns, for example, are waiting to establish holding companies, and gen-

# TV Ad Time Brings Top Yuan

**BEIJING**—When Qinchu Distillery Co. paid 66 million yuan (\$7.9 million) to run a five-second advertisement after every 7:00 P.M. news broadcast for a year, its sales tripled.

With results like that, it may not be surprising that prime-time advertising rates on Chinese television have quadrupled in the past two years.

This year, Qinchu outbid everyone else in an auction for the same spot in 1997. This time, though, it cost 320 million yuan. That is about on a par with the \$1.2 million a minute that U.S. companies pay to get air time during major events such as the Super Bowl professional football championship game.

During China's Cultural Revolution 30 years ago, advertising was "an evil that deceives people." Now it's just another tool borrowed from the capitalists.

But some wonder how long it will be before Chinese viewers become as cynical as Westerners are about television advertising.

"It's not going to take long before they're just as immune to ads as everyone else," said Tess Caven, regional media manager at McCann-Erickson (H.K.) Ltd., whose clients in China include Nestle SA, the world's largest food maker. In today's China, the lumbering local state-owned companies must compete with foreign products such as Procter & Gamble Co.'s Crest toothpaste and Panasonic videocassette recorders from Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Chinese companies understand this, and more than 1,000 agencies have sprouted since China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, loosened state control of the economy in the early 1980s.

Advertising billings in China rose 30 percent last year, to 32 billion yuan. Until it got on television, privately held Qinchu was an obscure distiller in rural Shandong Province that made a grain liquor called bai jiu.

Next year, Qinchu expects its sales to double again, to 1.5 billion yuan. For its five seconds of glory each night, though, it will spend one-fifth of its revenue on television ads alone.

Companies in developed nations typically spend as little as half that.

Qinchu's winning bid for the advertising time was three times as much as the second-place bid, which also came from a distiller. But Qinchu said it was not worried that it had paid an exorbitant amount for a time slot barely long enough to flash its name.

"Money is no problem," said Qinchu's deputy director, Ji Changkong. "We pay China Central Television enough money every day to buy a Mercedes-Benz sedan, but that generates enough profit to buy a stretch Lincoln limousine."

Advertising agencies such as Cordiant PLC's Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising and Leo Burnett Co. already compete for business from the likes of Procter & Gamble and McDonald's Corp. China's largest advertiser, P&G, spends \$100 million a year.

Now the agencies are realizing that there is money in Chinese companies too. In September, Leo Burnett won a \$19.4 million contract from Guangdong Kelon Electrical Holding Co., the largest awarded to a foreign company this year.

But China's huge population means advertisers get exposure to lots of potential consumers for each yuan. High advertising rates may not tell the whole story in a country where one province alone, Sichuan, has a larger population than France.

"Now is the time to drive home brand loyalty," said Martin Duffy, director of media-buying operations at Zenith Media China, Saatchi's sister company. "Where else in the world can you buy one spot and count on 10 percent of the world's population watching it?"

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		13,342.48	13,144.23	+1.51
Singapore Straits Times		2,209.50	2,197.13	+0.56
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,361.80	2,339.80	+0.94
Tokyo Nikkei 225		20,822.12	20,603.71	+1.06
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,214.58	1,203.36	+0.93
Bangkok SET		Closed	889.48	—
Seoul Composite Index		702.83	692.17	+1.54
Taipei Stock Market Index		8,841.03	8,808.83	+0.47
Manila PSE		3,128.38	3,090.16	+1.24
Jakarta Composite Index		628.68	634.58	-1.24
Wellington NZSE-40		2,357.57	2,381.17	-0.15
Bombay Sensitive Index		2,788.57	2,815.06	-0.59

Source: Reuters

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- South Korea's won had its biggest one-day drop in nearly six months and tumbled to its lowest level against the dollar in more than 10 years after the nation's central bank forecast a record trade deficit of \$22 billion for 1996. The won, which traded as low as 835.80 to the dollar, has fallen 8.5 percent this year against the U.S. currency.
- Japan and the United States will resume aviation talks Jan. 10 in Tokyo, their first such session since August, when discussions were suspended without an agreement. Japan's deputy transport minister, Hiromichi Toya, will meet with Alan Larson, U.S. assistant secretary of transportation for economic and business affairs, an official of Japan's Transport Ministry said.
- Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Hindustan Motors Ltd. would manufacture all of the Japanese automaker's Lancer compact cars made in India after dropping plans to begin production at a General Motors Corp. factory because it did not get the tax concessions it wanted.
- Hyundai Motor Co. began building a plant in southern India that eventually is to produce 120,000 passenger cars a year. The plant, costing 14 billion rupees (\$389 million), will be near the state capital, Madras.
- Enron Corp. restarted work on its Indian power project after a court ruling last week ended a 16-month freeze on the country's largest foreign investment. The Bombay High Court's dismissal of the last suit against the U.S. power and gas company allowed it to complete financing on the \$1 billion first phase of the \$2.5 billion project, which is ultimately to generate 2,450 megawatts of electricity.
- NBC, the American network, plans to start delivering its television programs to Japan next year, NBC Asia's president, S.K. Fung, said.
- Southern Philippines Power Corp., a joint venture involving a unit of Tomen Corp. of Japan, will build a \$76.5 million power plant near the southern Philippine city of General Santos.

Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP

## PAL Ponders Cut in Orders

**MANILA**—Philippine Airlines Inc. said Tuesday it expected to reach a settlement with its pilots, but it said it reserved the right to cancel a plan to buy \$4 billion of new Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie jets if the talks fail.

Jaime Bautista, the airline's chief financial officer, said there was "progress" in talks on staffing on long-haul flights on which the Department of Labor and Employment has said the airline must employ two first officers.

PAL's chairman, Lucio Tan, said the airline's board had authorized management to cut back its orders for seven Boeing and four Airbus planes if a settlement could not be reached with the pilots.

## MERGER: Power to Utilities

**Continued from Page 15**

binations." Six years ago, just as the first tremors of change began shaking the industry, Mr. Barr and Hugh Devlin, who had headed Morgan Stanley & Co.'s utility group for more than a decade, formed their own firm to work exclusively on gas and electric companies.

Barr Devlin played an advisory role in four of the 10 largest U.S. deals this year and in as much as 40 percent, in terms of dollar volume, of the deals since 1990. "We had a vision of the company," Mr. Barr said, "as opposed to a vision of the industry."

But it can be a long time between paychecks. Barr Devlin is still waiting for seven of its biggest deals in 1995 and 1996 to close.

Industry infighting can also take its toll. This spring, Western Resources Inc. of Topeka, Kansas, knocked out Unicom Power Inc. of Kansas City, Mo., in a friendly merger with Kansas City Power & Light Co. by initiating a \$1.9 billion hostile bid. Kansas City Power repeatedly rebuffed Western until last month, when the two companies announced they were holding talks.

Five or six years ago, few in the utility industry foresaw the seismic changes to come. One who did was Edward Tirello, a utility-company analyst, who created a stir at a conference by passing out T-shirts emblazoned with a cryptic message "50 & 5" and then decoding it.

Within five years, he predicted, the number of utilities in America would shrink to 50 from 150. It did not happen quite that quickly, but almost no one today disagrees about the industry's direction.

"They used to call me crazy," said Mr. Tirello, now an analyst at NatWest Securities. "Now I'm a visionary."

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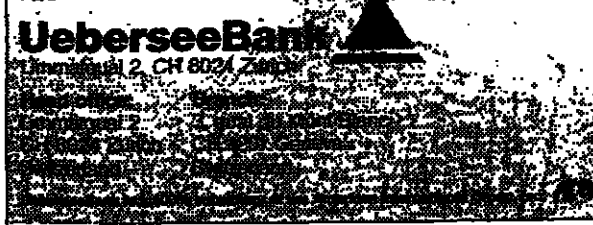
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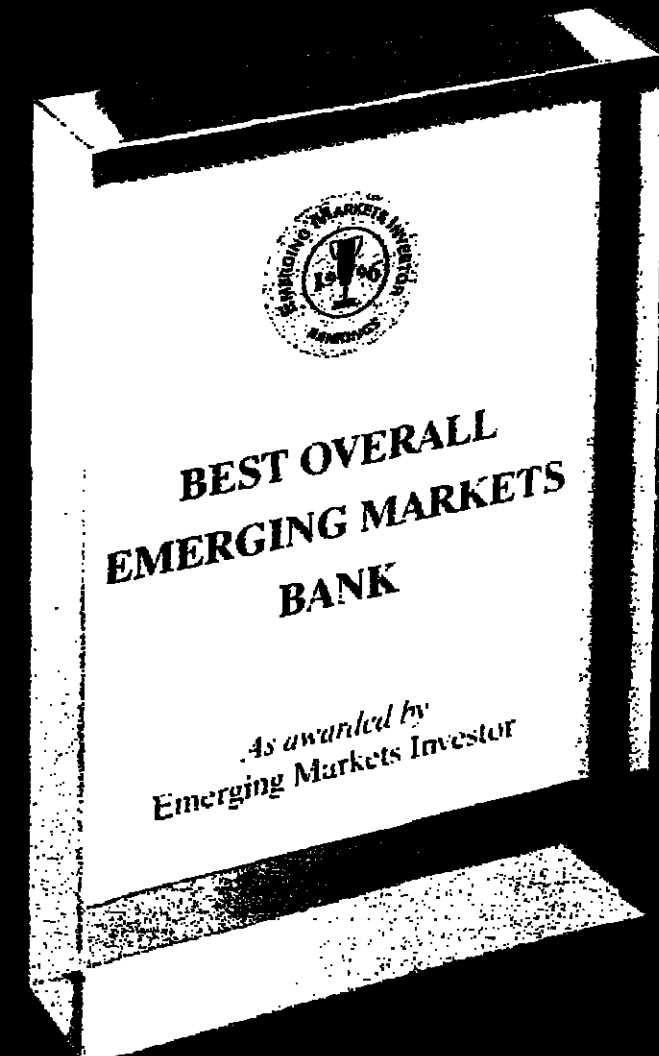
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## Traveling To Sardinia

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There are still bandits in the interior regions, where shepherds and farmers live off the land.

The Italian super-elite gather on the Costa Smeralda for the month of August. Pack an extensive bathing suit wardrobe and be prepared to change at least twice a day.

Women's accessories should include expensive jewelry for the beach as well as the evening. If you think that's impractical for swimming, you don't belong here. No one can do *dolce far niente* (sweet nothingness) with more elegance than the Italians.

The executive who wants to take a busman's holiday will also find opportunities for golf or tennis, but remember that style is an important element in the deal-making ritual. Money is an essential — but not the exclusive — component of this ritual.

Currency exchange is not a problem in Sardinia; banks are open Saturday mornings, and there are automatic teller machines in the major coastal towns, where all

major credit cards are accepted.

### Getting Around

The 24,000-square-kilometer island is reachable by ferry from various ports in Italy and France or by air from a number of European cities. On the island, taxis provide in-town transportation at prices comparable to or less than those of mainland Italian cities.

Cabs are not metered; ask the fare to your destination when you enter the taxi. If the price seems too high, it may be wiser to change taxis than to barter. The Sardi are less inclined to barter than Sicilians or Romans.

An extensive bus system connects the island's towns and villages, and buses run frequently among the coastal tourist centers. Car rental is recommended, even if one is staying at an "all-inclusive" resort.

The plethora of side roads inviting exploration is one of the joys of a visit to Sardinia. Visitors can drive from Olbia in the north to Cagliari in the south in less than four hours on a wide, modern, toll-free road. All the major international car

when eaten.

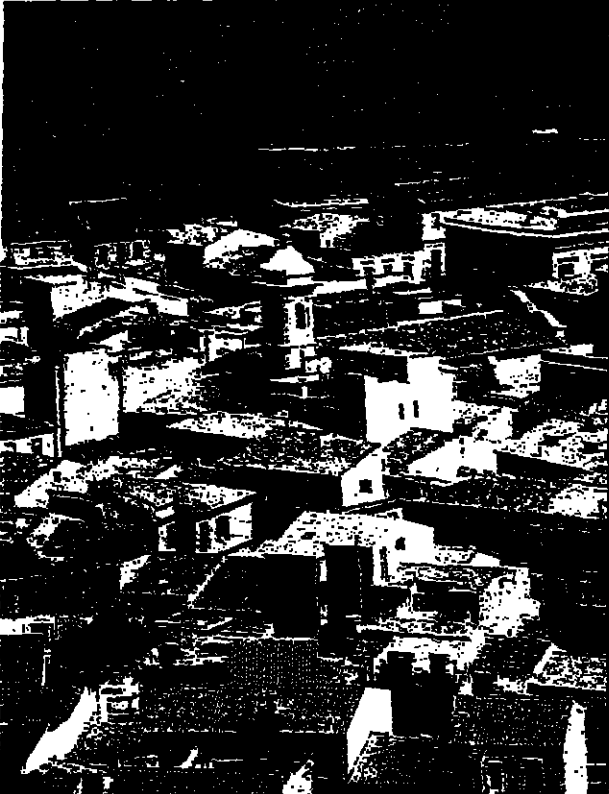
Among the most-appreciated wines in Sardinia are Vermentino, Torbato di Alghero and Vernaccio di Oristano.

Taxes and tips are included in restaurant checks, but small change may be left as an acknowledgement of good service. Some restaurants close during the winter, so be sure to call ahead.

Alghero, La Lepanto, via Carlo Alberto 135, Alghero. Tel.: (39 79) 979116. The seafood served here is presented with a scrupulous respect for local tradition. Lobster is a feature, as is the fish soup, whose ingredients depend on the catch of the day. Outdoor dining with a lovely view of your meal's source.

Arzachena, Grazia Deledda, 07021 Arzachena (Costa Smeralda). Tel.: (39 789) 98988. This Michelin-starred establishment has taken Sardinia's culinary heritage and polished it to a high sheen. Suckling pig and lobster-stuffed ravioli are among its specialties.

Cagliari, Sa Cardiga e Su Schironi, 09012 Capoterra (just outside Cagliari on the road to Pula). Tel.: (39 70) 71652. Rustic setting and seafood of impeccable



rental agencies have offices here. Perhaps the best way to tour is by boat or motorcycle; rentals can be arranged in all major ports and tourist centers.

### In a Word

The Sardo dialect won't be a problem to Italian-speaking visitors: residents of coastal areas all speak "pure" Italian as well as the local language. On the Costa Smeralda and in other tourist centers, English, French and German are widely spoken.

### Wining & Dining

In spite of the name, the Sardinian table does not rely exclusively on sardines or seafood.

There are excellent local fish, lobsters and other shellfish, but the island's cuisine is shaped primarily by its pastoral traditions. Some of its most characteristic dishes are based on lamb, goat and suckling pig cooked over aromatic wood fires.

No Italian region is without its pasta specialties, and in Sardinia these include *gnocchi* and *cungiones*, ravioli stuffed with ricotta cheese, spinach, eggs and saffron, and served with a tomato sauce.

Also popular is *succu hundu*, or *fregula*, small saffron-flavored balls of pasta cooked in bouillon.

Each Sardinian village has its own bread, but the island's best known is the thin, round *pane carsau*, called *cara di musica* (musical paper) because of the crunching noise it makes

freshness. *Spaghetti alla bottarga* (spaghetti with fish roe) is recommended.

Su Merigau, Sant'Andrea at Quaru Sant'Elena (just outside Cagliari). Tel.: (39 70) 890842. Operated by two sisters from the interior of the island, this restaurant's highlights include hams and sausages, roasted meats and cullingiones. Sweet cheese fritters are a typical dessert.

Nuoro, Fratelli Sacchi, Nuoro (on Mount Ortobene). Tel.: (39 784) 31200. A restaurant featuring mountain-cured hams and sausages and cheese-stuffed ravioli. An ideal spot for lunch while spending a day hiking in the area.

Oliena, Su Gologone, in su Gologone outside Oliena. Tel.: (39 784) 287512. A renowned establishment decorated with rustic charm by local artisans. Among the specialties are suckling pig, roasted goat and *pani fruttu* (crisp bread in broth).

Oristano, Il Faro, via Bellini 25, Oristano. Tel.: (39 783) 70002. Authentic Sardinian recipes enjoyed in comfort and honored with a Michelin star. Among the headlines are spit-roasted meats with mint, and baby eels in grape juice and wine.

### Calling Around

Country code: 39. City codes vary within Sardinia. Be sure to check for the city nearest your destination.

For general information, contact Sardinia's tourism organization: Ente Sardo Industrie Turistiche, Via Mameli 97, Cagliari. Tel. (39 70) 60231.

Claudia Flisi

"BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH ITT SHERATON" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITER: Claudia Flisi, based in the South of France. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahder.

Next Destination

WARSAW

## Luxury Vacations Defined By ITT Sheraton

ITT Sheraton's six resorts on Sardinia's Costa Smeralda, or Emerald Coast, define luxury vacations. And now, not only the pristine landscape of the island but also the luxury of the magnificent resorts can be experienced in three seasons, opening as early as March 27 and remaining open through October.

Three of them — the Cala di Volpe, Romazzino and Pitrizza — are among the jewels in the Luxury Collection of ITT Sheraton, a unique assembly of 48 of the most exclusive hotels in the world. The Hotel Cervo and Hotel each have characteristics that make them stand out in this privileged resort area.

The exceptional Hotel Cala di Volpe, with its turrets, terrace and porticos, blends discreetly into the rugged Sardinian landscape and is set alongside a lagoon. It is furnished with antiques and Sardinian handicrafts, and the presidential suite, located in a tower, has a private pool. The white-stucco Hotel Romazzino, with its clay-tiled

roof, arches, pergolas and patios, gleams in the sun and offers the utmost in luxury to its pampered guests. The hotel's name means "rosemary," and the herb perfumes the air. Gardens and emerald-green lawns provide a contrast to the Sardinian maquis. Guests can enjoy a

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seafood barbecue on the beach or a homemade pizza at the beachside pool.

The Hotel Pitrizza's architect made use of rough stone to build a hotel in which the edges have all been smoothed out when it comes to service, serenity and luxury. Set into the surrounding

granite rock, the hotel consists of 14 villas with handcrafted Sardinian furnishings and fabrics. Its elegant suites overlook the sea, and each has either a private garden, terrace or patio.

The elegantly rustic Hotel Cervo, with its stucco walls, tiled floors and handmade furnishings, has a freshwater swimming pool reached through a fragrant canopy of flowers. Most rooms have private terraces.

The Cervo Tennis Club, accessible to all hotel guests, is equipped with seven tennis courts, five of them floodlit, a popular clubhouse, indoor and outdoor pools, a gym, a sauna and a squash court.

The latest addition to the Costa Smeralda's facilities is a state-of-the-art Conference Center, opening in 1997.

All of ITT Sheraton's Sardinian hotels have private beaches, swimming pools, fitness equipment, access to golf and tennis facilities and a full range of water sports, including boating. They offer conference facilities for those who want to do business in

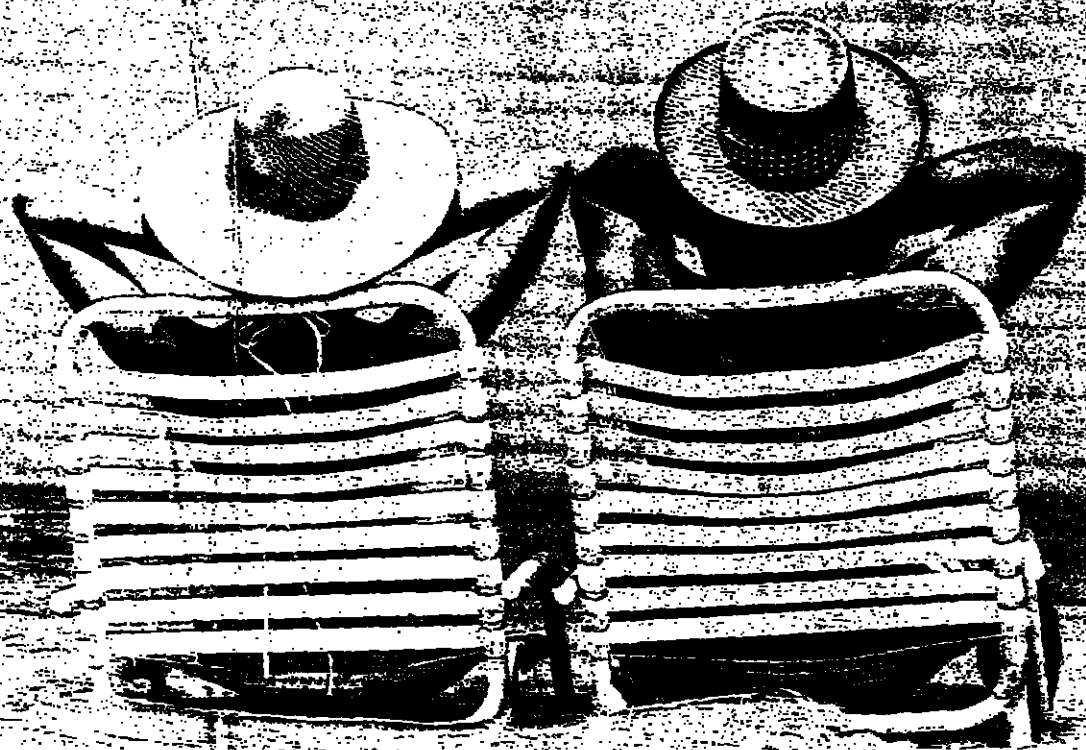
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Hotel Cervo: Tel.: (39-789) 92003; fax: (39-789) 92593.  
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**Tuesday 4**

**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press*

Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
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Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
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Jan	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Feb	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Apr	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
May	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jun	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jul	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Aug	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Sep	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Oct	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Nov	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Dec	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jan	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Feb	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Apr	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
May	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jun	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jul	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Aug	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Sep	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Oct	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Nov	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Dec	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
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Feb	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Apr	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
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Sep	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Oct	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Nov	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Dec	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jan	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Feb	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Apr	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
May	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jun	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jul	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Aug	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Sep	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Oct	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Nov	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Dec	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Jan	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Feb	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Mar	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
Apr	100	95	98	98					100	95	98	0
May	10											

[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld Per	Stk 100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
2000-01-01							
2000-02-01							
2000-03-01							
2000-04-01							
2000-05-01							
2000-06-01							
2000-07-01							
2000-08-01							
2000-09-01							
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2001-12-01							
2002-01-01							
2002-02-01							
2002-03-01							
2002-04-01							
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2002-07-01							
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2002-09-01							
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2002-12-01							
2003-01-01							
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2003-03-01							
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2003-07-01							
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2003-10-01							
2003-11-01							
2003-12-01							
2004-01-01							
2004-02-01							
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2004-04-01							
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2005-04-01							
2005-05-01							
2005-06-01							
2005-07-01							
2005-08-01							
2005-09-01							

[illegible]

12-Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100% High Low Listed Chgs
300				
301				
302				
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Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a larger circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is labeled as 'D'. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is connected to a computer system, which records the hand's position and movement time. The computer system is also connected to a data storage unit. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the video screen displays the target and starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is labeled as 'D'. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is connected to a computer system, which records the hand's position and movement time. The computer system is also connected to a data storage unit.

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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96	1.00
97	1.00
98	1.00
99	1.00
100	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Table 1		Table 2	
Variable	Value	Variable	Value
Age	1.24	Age	1.24
Age <sup>2</sup>	0.00	Age <sup>2</sup>	0.00
Age <sup>3</sup>	0.00	Age <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Age <sup>4</sup>	0.00	Age <sup>4</sup>	0.00
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**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
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*[The page contains dense handwritten Burmese script, which appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Johnson", along with their respective addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a series of numbered paragraphs, each containing a different piece of information. The paragraphs are numbered 1 through 10, and each one provides a different detail or fact. The text is written in a clear, legible font, and the numbering is consistent throughout the section.

3. The third part of the document is a table with multiple columns and rows. The columns are labeled with various categories, and the rows contain data points corresponding to those categories. The table is organized in a way that makes it easy to read and interpret the information presented.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of short, concise statements or facts. Each statement is written in a clear, direct manner, and the facts are presented in a logical sequence. This section provides a quick overview of the key points or findings of the document.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of references or sources. Each reference is written in a standard format, including the author's name, the title of the work, and the publication information. This section provides a way for readers to verify the information presented in the document and to explore the topic further.

6. The sixth part of the document is a series of footnotes or endnotes. These notes provide additional information or clarification for specific points mentioned in the main text. They are numbered and written in a smaller font than the main text, but they are an important part of the document's overall content.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of appendices or supplementary materials. These materials provide additional data, charts, or figures that support the main text. They are labeled with letters or numbers and are placed at the end of the document for easy reference.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of glossary or definitions. This section provides clear, concise definitions for key terms and concepts used throughout the document. It helps readers understand the language and terminology used in the text.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of acknowledgments or thanks. This section expresses gratitude to individuals or organizations that provided support, assistance, or resources during the creation of the document. It is a way to recognize the contributions of others and to show appreciation for their help.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of references or sources. This section provides a way for readers to verify the information presented in the document and to explore the topic further. It includes the names of authors, titles of works, and publication information.

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## Call Them 'Money Bowls'

### Alliance Found BYU Not Worth Inviting

International Herald Tribune

**THIS COULD** happen only in America: A college football team is being punished, partly because its fans don't drink. The testotestosterone is even considering a lawsuit.

A stubborn refusal to fall off the wagon is one reason why Brigham Young University has been snubbed by the so-called Bowl Alliance, led by three of the major post-season games — the Orange, Sugar and Fiesta Bowls. Last weekend, the major bowls offered the six most attractive college football teams of the season \$8.5 million each as a reward for playing an extra high-powered match to ring in the New Year. By the obvious measures, BYU deserved to be included in the windfall. It won 13 of its 14 games this season, more than any other team, and it was ranked No. 5 in the country.

**American college football, uniquely, does not always reward the best teams. It rewards the most attractive teams.**

But American college football, uniquely, does not always reward the best teams. It rewards the most attractive teams. BYU comes from the Western Athletic Conference, a grouping of third-tier football schools loosely gathered around the Grand Canyon. Becoming champion of the WAC is, in European terms, as interesting as winning the soccer championship of Belgium.

The other problem, so far as the bowls are concerned, is that BYU just doesn't seem to be a lot of fun. It is a Mormon school, from the Mormon town of Provo, Utah, not far from the 2002 Winter Olympic host Salt Lake City.

The point is that Mormons, by doctrine, don't drink. They're more likely to be worried about their families, generally, which means that they won't be extravagant with their money when they come to town. In the end, BYU had to settle for a \$2 million invitation from the lesser Cotton Bowl, while two lower-ranked teams —

sport, relatively free of hooliganism, takes BYU's qualities for granted.

As for deciding its champion at the end of the season, soccer and other professional sports are a bit more honest than college football. The soccer cups are run by soccer people; the college football bowl games are put on by the local chamber of commerce in each town, equivalent to the local tourism board.

When they talk about feeling the Christmas blues in America, it's partly because there's so much football clogging up the television. There will be 17 bowl games during the long holiday week alone.

A few are the Rose Bowl, in Pasadena, California, which was the original bowl game in 1902: the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, where BYU will play on New Year's Day; the Peach Bowl in Atlanta; the Gator Bowl in Florida; and the Carquest Bowl (named after a sponsor). There even used to be something called the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl. It's hard to believe, but in

each host city the football game is of secondary importance. For example, the people who put on the Jan. 2 Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, which will help decide the national championship, are most concerned about creating interest in New Orleans as a possible tourist destination. The administrators of the Sugar Bowl are mostly volunteers, local businessmen who run hotels and restaurants, or maybe they hold a seat on the chamber of commerce.

The Fiesta Bowl, near Phoenix, Arizona, has invited Penn State (10-2) to play Texas (8-4) on New Year's Day. Neither team can match BYU in terms of performance. But the Fiesta Bowl has other interests. At least 20,000 supporters from the two schools will come to Phoenix up to a week before the game, booming the local economy with millions of dollars.

Because Penn State and Texas have great traditions with huge national followings, the game will attract a large national TV audience. Plenty of tourism commercials will be sprinkled in and the coaches of both teams will emphasize in every interview how great a time everyone has been having. The game will turn into a three-hour advertisement for Arizona.

**FOR DECADES** there have been calls to replace the bowl system with a postseason tournament. A playoff that would be sure of matching the top teams (regardless of whether their fans party extravagantly late at night) to decide a national champion. To this day, that championship remains mythical, decided by a poll of media experts and another poll of coaches. When the coaches don't agree with the sportswriters — surprise, surprise — the sport ends up in the giant stadium.

Slowly, feigning casualness, Barcelona's players arrived. Two-thirds of the crowd of 108,000 would hiss and boo, taunting the "boy" Ronaldo whose \$20 million price tag and \$2 million salary symbolizes the 25 billion pesetas (\$200 million) Spanish teams spent last summer.

Real Madrid, millions in debt but throwing the dice to recapture bygone glories, represents one-quarter and Barcelona at least another quarter of that outlay.

"It is not a sane mentality at Barca," Rius Michels, the former coach, once said. He talked of the money, the mania, the pressures and policies that, written into Barcelona's 1899 charter makes it more than a club — it is the fulcrum of Catalan separatism from Madrid's rule.

Better to play than to fight or to bomb. But play is too insignificant a word. Winning is all, irrespective of the fact that few Catalans ever get into Barca's lineup.

Expectations on both clubs are too great for native talents. The 133rd encounter Saturday was arranged by Fabio Capello, Madrid's Italian



Kansas City running back Marcus Allen fending off Oakland's Darren Carrington in the third quarter.

## In Battle of Spain, Winning Is All

Soccer/ROB HUGHES

**LONDON** — In Spain, the word passion contains only one "s." Do not be misled. When the annual soccer duel between Real Madrid and Barcelona, El Madrid and El Barca, comes around the intensity of passion is like nothing on earth.

Spectators arriving 12 hours before kickoff last Saturday. They came from Cordoba, from Majorca, from Catalonia of course, and they hung around Estadio Santiago Bernabeu until the sun went down and the lights came on in the giant stadium.

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coach, and by Bobby Robson, Barcelona's English trainer. The players are mostly imported, from nine countries, two continents.

"The match of the century!" announced CNN, one of 40 foreign broadcasters. Live telecasts went out to 500 million watchers.

And much of the hype was on a novice who, barely 20 years old, came to Barcelona after serious knee surgery earlier this year. Ronaldo didn't seem to mind that TeleMadrid, sustaining its coverage from mid-morning almost to midnight, cast him as the man who must be stopped.

Time after time, the pictures dissected Ronaldo's phenomenal goals, his ability to muscle or to bewitch defenders, his frightening accuracy from any angle, any foot.

He has handled "pressure" since, at 16, Pele described him as the world's new Maradona, new Cruyff, new god. He is flattered, he says, that AC Milan and Manchester United are interested in buying out his contract, signed only months ago.

About 90 minutes before kickoff Ronaldo and his pals sauntered onto the turf of the historic Bernabeu. He looked carefree, almost bored.

Ronaldo parties questions like a boxer fending off jabs. Yes, he's content with Barca. Yes, he wants to win the Spanish championship. Yes, he thinks Brazil will keep the World Cup in '98.

The face is refreshingly boyish, which is important, because the body is muscled and manly, the demeanor

worldly-wise. It is tempting to think, to hope, that with Nike adding \$750,000 per year to his pay, innocence still lurks there.

His family and his girlfriend, sharing a rent-free Barcelona villa, provide space for him to complete his journey into manhood.

Manhood? Within seconds, he is fouled by Secretario, Madrid's Portuguese defender. Within minutes he runs into Spanish men o'war. Barcelona depends too much on Ronaldo. Madrid cuts off his supply, makes him run and work in areas of little danger. Coach Capello triumphs. In six months he has spent big and welded disparate minds and talents into a compact, disciplined team.

Madrid is pragmatic, Barcelona a collection of individuals who, under Robson, the 63-year-old coach, seek to control the ball and wait for flair to win the games.

Robson, eternal enthusiast, nice guy, inveterate worrier, suffers defeat badly. His team squanders chances and loses heart when Ronaldo, the talisman, misses.

Madrid is more predatory. Goal No. 1 is a gift to Davor Suker, the nomadic Croat, goal 2 is a tapestry of passes, interwoven from Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Croat feet and finally scored by the cunning Montenegro, Predrag Mijatovic.

The victory, until they meet in Barcelona next spring, will sustain the boast that Castilla is omnipotent in Spain. Defeat will furore the Robson brow, make him wonder if he will keep his job. It means that much.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

## Raiders Beat Chiefs, 26-7, Lifting Hope Of Wild Card

The Associated Press

**OAKLAND, California** — The Oakland Raiders reversed years of constant failure against the Kansas City Chiefs by beating them at their own game.

Jeff Hostetler threw for three touchdowns, and Napoleon Kaufman ran for 109 yards, helping the Raiders turn around a one-sided rivalry and rejuvenate their playoff hopes with a 26-7 victory Monday night over the Chiefs.

"I guess they were due for a win," said Mark Collins, a Kansas City safety. "Unfortunately, it came late in the season. This loss hurts because we didn't play well."

The Chiefs (9-5) blew a chance to clinch a postseason berth and saw their record of success against the Raiders (7-7) come to a halt. Kansas City had won 13 of the previous 14 games between the two teams, including the last seven.

During that streak, the Raiders turned the ball over to Kansas City 17 times. The only turnover of the game Monday night belonged to Kansas City, and it was the Chiefs making the costly mistakes.

"It seemed like they had the Chiefs' number," said Sean LaChapelle, a Kansas City receiver, who caught Rich Gannon's only scoring pass, a 12-yarder in the fourth quarter after the Raiders led 26-0. Gannon, who replaced Steve Bono as Kansas City's starting quarterback two games ago, was just 12-of-33 for 88 yards and was called for a safety on an intentional grounding penalty.

Hostetler, who was 13-of-27 for 150 yards, had scoring passes of 34 yards to Tim Brown, 23 yards to Derrick Fennell and 1 yard to Andrew Glover. Cole Ford added a 43-yard field goal.

The Raiders, who seemed to be out of the playoff chase when they lost consecutive overtime games to Tampa Bay and Minnesota last month, have won three straight since then.

Oakland still must win its final two games — at Denver and at home against Seattle — and hope for an Indianapolis loss to have any chance of making the playoffs as a wild-card team.

By losing, the Chiefs failed to clinch a playoff spot. Kansas City also had several players injured in the game, though the extent of those injuries was not known.

The Raiders have given up just 14 points in their last two games. They defeated Miami, 17-7, the week before, in Oakland.

The defensive tackle Chester McGlockton had another dominating game for Oakland, forcing the safety and tackling Gannon twice. He also caused havoc in the Chiefs' backfield all night.

The Chiefs came ungled at the start of the second half. Tamarick Vanover started to return the kickoff, then stopped and tried to down the ball for a touchback. But he put his hand down beyond the goal line and, after hesitating for a few seconds, realized he had to keep going. He was tackled at the 10.

On the next play, Gannon was hit by Pat Swilling and then McGlockton in the end zone. Gannon was flagged for intentional grounding when, while falling backward, he underbanded the ball to an open area at the 3.

The Chiefs backed Oakland up to its own 2 midway through the third period, but Tony Stargell was called for a 31-yard pass interference call on a third-and-7, and Kaufman sprinted 34 yards around the corner on the next play, his second long game of the night — both of which preceded Raiders' touchdowns.

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## SPORTS

## Gretzky Gets 3 Assists as Rangers Win

By Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even without their injured captain, Mark Messier, the Rangers are gaining momentum in their first serious surge of the season.

In a one-sided show Monday night at Madison Square Garden, they scored early and often against two Phoenix goalies in beating the fittest Coyotes, 5-2.

"We're starting to establish ourselves and get an identity," said Wayne Gretzky, whose 3 assists gave him 40 points and put him in the league scoring lead. "Everyone has buckled down."

Now they have played seven games without a defeat, the first three and the last three being victories, the middle game a tie. They have reached the .500 mark for the first time since Nov. 3, a respectable status at a time to await an invasion by the New York Islanders on Wednesday night.

"We don't feel we're a .500 hockey team," said Jeff Beukeboom, the big blitzer of the resurgent defense. "We feel we're better. We have to go out and prove it."

With Messier, who has a team-leading 15 goals, sidelined by a hyperextended left elbow, others are increasing their contributions on the score sheet.

Niklas Sundstrom scored twice, his second two-goal game of the season. He now has 11 goals in the season. Bill Berg scored his third goal in three games — all on assists by Gretzky.

Aleksei Kovalev scored his first goal since Nov. 21. Daniel Gosselin scored his first since Nov. 23. And the checking line of Berg, Adam Graves and Patrick Flatley gave up no goals for the second game in a row.

Dallas Drake and Oleg Tverdovsky scored for Phoenix, which had won its last two games, both on the road, and four of its previous five over all.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Mighty Ducks 5, Bruins 2. Guy Hebert stopped 24 shots before getting hit on the head with a stick and leaving



Jason Marshall, right, of Anaheim flying into Boston's Jozef Stumpel.

Mikhail Shtalenkov to save Anaheim's victory over host Boston.

Brian Bellows, Steve Rucchin and Teemu Selanne each had a goal and an assist for the Mighty Ducks. Rob DiMaio and Kyle McLaren scored for the Bruins.

Selanne scored his 17th goal with 14:51 gone in the second period to give Anaheim a 4-2 lead. Just 18 seconds later, the Bruins forward Troy Mallette was skating off-balance around the back of the Ducks' net when he hit Hebert on the head, knocking him out.

Hebert fell inside the goal while play continued, even making a save when the puck was shot into his motionless body. After a few minutes' attention by the trainer, he skated woozily off the ice, and Shtalenkov replaced him.

Shtalenkov stopped the last 11 Bos-

ton shots to help extend Hebert's unbeaten streak to five games (4-0-1).

Maple Leafs 3, Blackhawks 1. In Chicago, Kirk Muller scored twice as Toronto snapped its nine-game road losing streak.

Felix Potvin made 29 saves, and Todd Warriner scored an empty-net goal for the Maple Leafs, who won for only the fourth time in 14 games. Potvin had lost his previous four decisions.

Alex Zhamnov scored for Chicago, which fell to 5-9 at the United Center with its fourth consecutive home loss. The Blackhawks are 2-9-1 overall since Nov. 14. Before the slump, they had one of the Western Conference's best records, 10-6-2.

Even with the victory, Toronto remained the NHL's worst road team at 3-11.

## Sonics Stifle Iverson

The Associated Press

In a matchup of talented point guards, experience turned out to be the difference.

Seattle's savvy Gary Payton outplayed Philadelphia's rookie, Allen Iverson, to help the SuperSonics beat the 76ers, 118-94, on Monday night.

Payton, a six-year veteran, scored 26 points. But his defense against Iverson, who is still learning how to play point guard in the NBA, was just as important.

Iverson scored 12 points on 4-of-17 shooting. He hit only 1 of 9 shots from 3-point range, and he turned the ball over seven times.

Some of the turnovers came off an aggressive second-half trap Seattle employed, but most came because of Iverson's tendency to drive into the defense, then try to pass his way out.

The Sonics' coach, George Karl, admitted that going up against Iverson, the first overall pick in this year's draft,

helped motivate Seattle. "We've played well this year, but really haven't had a spark before tonight — this game, we did," Karl said. "Everybody was up for Iverson."

Seattle scored 74 points in the paint and shot 57.6 percent from the field. Payton and Sam Perkins were the main contributors. Seattle frequently isolated the 6-foot Iverson against the 6-4 Payton in the low post, and it was a matchup Iverson was unable to handle.

When Philadelphia was able to help Iverson, Payton kicked the ball back outside and, more often than not, found Perkins, the veteran center, who went 9-of-10 from the field.

Payton clearly won his first matchup with the highly touted rookie, but Iverson vowed he would learn from the game. "I played a bad game, but I don't think you'll see that again," he said.

Hornets 107, Grizzlies 94. Dell Curry scored 23 points as the Seattle-based Charlotte rallied to win at Vancouver.

The Hornets, playing the final game of a seven-game road trip, trailed by 15 points in the first half before outscoring the Grizzlies 32-15 in the third quarter to take control.

Curry made his first four shots in the third quarter as the Hornets used a 12-2 run to take a 59-56 lead.

Glen Rice's 30 points led the Hornets, who played seven games in 13 days.

Vancouver's Anthony Peeler set a club record by making all eight of his field-goal attempts in the first half, including six straight 3-pointers.

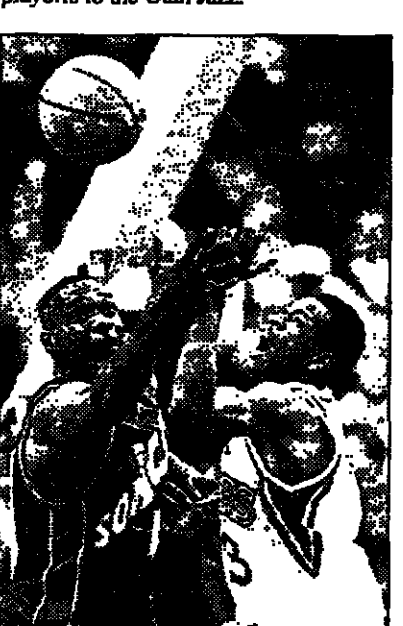
## Spurs Dismiss Head Coach

The San Antonio Spurs fired their head coach, Bob Hill, on Tuesday, hours before the team's superstar center, David Robinson, was scheduled to make his season debut. Reuters reported from San Antonio, Texas.

Hill was to be replaced by the team's general manager, Gregg Popovich, for the game Tuesday night against the Phoenix Suns. The Spurs did not say whether Popovich would continue to serve as interim coach. The Spurs are in sixth place in the NBA's Midwest Division with a 3-15 record and have lost 10 of their last 11 games.

The firing came as Robinson, one of the NBA's premier players, was finally cleared to play after being sidelined with a lower-back strain.

Hill was 124-58 in just over two seasons with the Spurs, who were 62-20 in 1994-95 and 59-23 last year. He has a career record of 257-212, for a .548 winning percentage, in parts of seven NBA seasons as coach of the Spurs, Indiana Pacers and New York Knicks. Last year, the Spurs lost in the second round of the playoffs to the Utah Jazz.



The Sonics' Shawn Kemp, left, battling with Allen Iverson of the 76ers.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Women's Record Is Set in Pole Vault

ATHLETICS Emma George of Australia set a women's indoor pole-vault world record of 4.40 meters (14 feet, 5.5 inches) at an exhibition meet Tuesday in Melbourne.

George first cleared 4.30 meters, to better the old mark of 4.28 meters set by Sun Caiyun of China, then improved on the record by 10 centimeters later in the competition.

George, a 22-year-old university student who has been competing in the pole vault for only two years, also holds the world outdoor record at 4.45 meters. The former sprinter and long jumper is preparing for the world indoor track and field championships to be held in Paris in March, and for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games.

"This has given me a lot of confidence for the rest of the season," she said. (AP)

## Becker to Replace Agassi

TENNIS Grand Slam Cup winner Boris Becker of Germany was named Tuesday to replace Andre Agassi in the eight-man field for next month's Australian Classic tennis event in Melbourne.

Becker joins a field that includes the Americans Pete Sampras, Jim Courier and Michael Chang for the round-robin event, which is played the week before the Australian Open. (AP)

## Newcastle Is Stymied

SOCCER Newcastle's hopes of climbing into second place behind the English league leaders, Arsenal, backfired when the team was held to a 0-0 tie at lowly Nottingham Forest.

The draw on Monday night lifted Newcastle from fifth to fourth place, ahead of Aston Villa, but the club remained five points shy of Arsenal. It was Newcastle's first goalless draw in 74 games, a streak stretching back to its stalemate against Manchester City on April 29, 1995. (Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

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## HOCKEY

## NHL STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

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## FOOTBALL

## NFL STANDINGS

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## CRICKET

## SOUTH AFRICA TOUR

## 30 AND FINAL TEST

## INDIA VS SOUTH AFRICA, 30 DAY

## TUESDAY, IN KANPUR, INDIA

## India 227 and 270-5

## South Africa 177

## India has overall lead of 330

## TRANSITIONS

## BASEBALL

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## BOSTON — Agreed to terms with RHP Bert

## Soborog on minor-league contract.

## NEW YORK — Acquired 3B Ryan Kane and

## RHP Jeremy Blewett from the Anaheim Angels

## to complete the Dec. 5 trade for Jim

## Leyritz. Purchased the contract of RHP Ju-

## lio Vasquez from Columbus, Ind.

## TUESDAY — Agreed to terms with C Benito

## Santana on 2-year contract. Designated LHP

## Roberto Duran for assignment.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## ATLANTA — Named Bobby Davis third base

## coach.

## CHICAGO — Agreed to terms with LHP Terry

## Mulholland on 1-year contract.

## COLUMBIA — Agreed to terms with C Keri

## Mauer on 2-year contract.

## FLORIDA — Agreed to terms with RHP Alex

## Fernandez on 5-year contract.

## ASIA CUP

## TUESDAY, IN ABU DHABI

## United Arab Emirates 2, Indonesia 0

## South Korea 0, Kuwait 2

## Sri Lanka 0, Thailand 1

## Sri Lanka 0, Thailand 1

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## OBSERVER

## Foggier and Foggier

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — In a Sax Rohmer thriller it was always a foggy night in London when the tireless Nayland Smith appeared in my chambers with dreadful news. "The Yellow Peril is in London at this very moment," he might say.

And I would gasp, turn pale and whisper, "You don't mean that ghastly fiend —?"

"That is exactly who I mean," Smith would say. "Fu Manchu. He is back in London with a devilish evil scheme to..."

And so on. Nayland Smith, a Model T version of James Bond, was Britain's sole defense against Fu Manchu's plots to undo the British Empire. Fu always operated out of Limehouse in deep fog, and Smith and I had many a close call down there on the foggy, foggy Thames while saving Western civilization from the Yellow Peril.

I hadn't thought of the rascally Fu for years until the papers filled up with reports of big Asian money contributions being made to the Democratic Party. Washington people, and especially Republicans, were shocked. Amazed! Outraged!

All that money! From Asians! Indonesians had had their own man in the government, going in and out of the White House, then in the Democratic campaign operation. An Indonesian! Vice President Gore had been slathered with money at a Buddhist temple. A California Buddhist temple, to be sure, but Buddhist nevertheless.

It seemed odd that this talk of odious baksheesh from Asia should be so vigorously de-

nounced when there was so little alarm about the staggering sums that private American interests had pumped into the campaign to buy a piece of the government.

My capacity for outrage has diminished pathetically since the days when Nayland and I used to prowling the foggy docks at Limehouse. Though aware that this Asian political money must somehow or other be more loathsome than the political money from American corporations, I find no outrage rising within. A slight pique is the best I can manage.

Are we not constantly told that business now operates on a global scale? Is the need to compete globally not constantly cited to justify downsizing, outsourcing and undercutting workers' benefits? The American system is extremely hospitable to businesses with money to invest in politicians; since businesses are now global, it seems only natural that those headquartered in foreign lands should want to influence a politics like ours, which is so heavily financed by businesses headquartered in the United States.

More and more of these multinational corporations will probably rise in Asia. Using the old Yellow Peril bogeyman to rouse public passion against them tempts us to return to the melancholy age of the exclusion act against Chinese immigration and the World War II internment of Japanese-Americans in concentration camps.

When Nayland Smith comes calling nowadays we must tell him that we are not as easy to fool as we used to be.

New York Times Service

## Machiavellian? Scholar Sees Leonardo as Muse

By William H. Honan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leonardo da Vinci was 51 and already famous for painting "The Last Supper" when he returned to Florence in 1503 to paint a mural.

At the same time, Niccolò Machiavelli, then 34, was known in Florence as a gifted scribe and middle-level government official.

Until now, scholars have not made much of the fact that the two great minds met in Florence. But a Dartmouth College political scientist has aroused debate by arguing that Leonardo influenced Machiavelli's thinking in a way that ultimately sparked the development of modern industrial society.

In his book "Machiavelli, Leonardo and the Science of Power" (University of Notre Dame Press), Professor Roger Masters demonstrates that the two men helped develop a novel weapon of war: the diversion of a river. In the process, Leonardo introduced Machiavelli to the concept of applied science.

Years later, Masters contends, Machiavelli combined what he had learned from Leonardo with his own insights into political organization and began to describe a social order that was rational and scientific.

Scholars had previously been uninterested in the fact that both men had actually worked in the same building and had become deeply involved in the Arno River diversion project.

The standard biography of Leonardo, published by Kenneth Clark in 1939, states that Leonardo and Machiavelli "seem to have become intimate" when they met in Florence. But, Clark said, the only result of that meeting was that Machiavelli helped Leonardo get a commission to paint a mural.

Masters' thesis has aroused strong support from fellow political scientists and art historians and some skepticism from other historians, reflecting the differing culture of the various disciplines.

Vickie Sullivan, a Tufts University political scientist and author of the current book "Machiavelli's Three Romes" (Northern Illinois University Press), for example, called Masters' work "a major contribution to the history of political thought."

Martin Clayton, a Leonardo expert who is curator of drawings at the Royal Library at Windsor Castle — which holds the world's largest collections of Leonardo drawings — said Masters' thesis was "impressive and quite plausible."

But William J. Connell, a Rutgers University Renaissance historian who rejected an article about Leonardo and Machiavelli when Masters submitted it to the Journal of the History of Ideas in 1994, considers the book simplistic.

"Back then, many Florentines shared anxieties and at-



A map drawn by Leonardo da Vinci, above, showing a bird's-eye view looking down the Arno River valley near Pisa (c. 1502-03). Leonardo and Machiavelli worked together on a plan to subdue the city of Pisa by cutting off its water supply. The idea was to divert the Arno, which flows through Pisa, into a natural basin to the south.

Someone in Florence (no one knows who) had come up with a plan to subdue Pisa by cutting off its water supply. The idea was to divert the Arno River, which flows through Pisa after passing through Florence, into a natural basin to the south.

Leonardo had returned to Florence to accept a commission to paint "The Battle of Anghiari," depicting the victory of the Florentines over the Milanese. The fresco was to be painted in the Grand Council Hall of the Palazzo Vecchio — the building in which Machiavelli had his office.

Leonardo's contract for the work with the ruler of Florence, the Gonfaloniere Signoria, is co-signed by Machiavelli in his capacity as a government official. It was the Gonfaloniere Signoria who asked Leonardo to conduct a feasibility study of the river project. Leonardo was well qualified for the job, having earlier drawn elaborate plans to divert the Arno in another direction for peaceful purposes. Those plans, however, were never carried out.

The records of Florence show that in order to make his later assessment, Leonardo traveled to the outskirts of Pisa. There, after "many discussions and doubts," he concluded that the project was "very appropriate."

Machiavelli was second chancellor and secretary of the Committee of Ten, the top-ranking Florentine military council. Leonardo, according to Florentine records, reported his conclusion "in person," and Machiavelli, as secretary of the military council, would have had to be present to hear it, Masters writes.

It is well known that Machiavelli then became deeply involved in the Arno diversion, writing 93 letters and directives on such matters as how to excavate the new river bed, the construction of weirs and the repair of a captured fort in the area.

It would not be until after Florence had fallen to the Medici and Machiavelli was tortured as a conspirator that he would write his major works, which included "The Prince," "Discourses on Titus Livy" and his play "Mandragola."

On Aug. 29, 1503, a force of 2,000 Florentine laborers started digging a new course for the Arno. Another 1,000 soldiers were assigned to protect them from attack by the Pisans. But after months of excavation, it turned out that the new channel was too shallow.

In a test, the river gushed into the new bed but then backed up, demolished a dam and caused flooding that disrupted farming on which the Florentines depended. Disgusted with the project, the Gonfaloniere Signoria canceled it.

Nevertheless, lessons were learned, Masters says. In his view, the Arno project — elliptically referred to in "The Prince" as the "dikes and dams" that control "the river of fortune" — inspired Machiavelli's intellectual synthesis, which today defines modern society.

## PEOPLE



Diana arriving at Dior gala with Liz Tilberis, editor of Harper's Bazaar.

THE winners were not on hand for Esquire magazine's Dubious Achievement Awards ceremony in New York this year. But not showing up is part of the game in the annual ritual, which started in 1961 when outgoing Vice President Richard Nixon won the inaugural honors. The trophy, similar to an Oscar statuette, bears Nixon's face. The 1996 "Man of the Year Award" went to Dick Morris, the former Clinton adviser who resigned in the fall after a prostitute claimed he divulged state secrets during their trysts at a Washington hotel. The "Lifetime Dubious Achievement Award" went to O.J. Simpson. And Dennis Rodman, the multi-tattooed, cross-dressing Chicago Bulls forward, was named "Alien of the Year." In fact, it was a big week for Rodman, who won the further dubious distinction of being named "Most Boring Celebrity of the Year." Also listed were Howard Stern, Bob Dole, Kathie Lee Gifford and the Macarena, a "dance fad which lasted a whole month until Al Gore tried to do it," said Alan Caruba, the lone member of The Bor-

ing Institute in New Jersey. Princess Diana, resplendent in the first dress designed by John Galiano for Dior, mingled with fashion moguls, movie stars and socialites at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at what was billed as America's "party of the year." Diana flew in for the event with her sister, Lady Sarah McCorquodale, and came in her Galiano: a midnight blue linger dress with lace bodice and trimmings, topped off with a sapphire and pearl necklace. Galiano wore, with his hair, a black bandana and a pearl in his ear. Also among those partying at the museum were Bernadette Chirac, wife of the French president, designers Bill Blass, Calvin Klein and Isaac Mizrahi, actress Isabella Rossellini, socialite Betsy Bloomingdale, model Linda Evangelista and many more. The Met transformed three galleries for the ball, a tribute to the achievements of the late Christian Dior. A spokesman for the museum said 900 guests attended for dinner while 2,000 more came to dance to pop singer Max Priest.

Meanwhile, the Duchess of York

also flew to the United States — the other coast — reportedly for talks with television executives to try to make a deal to host a talk show. The former Sarah Ferguson, 37, left London alone for Montreal and was flying on to Los Angeles. The ex-wife of Prince Andrew attracted huge publicity while promoting her autobiography in the United States last month, and an appearance on the popular "Late Show" with David Letterman reportedly led to TV offers. Fergie's American spokesman has confirmed she is looking at offers to host her own show in 1997.

Start spreading' the news — Frank Sinatra is turning 81, and he's doing it his way. Ol' Blue Eyes plans to celebrate his birthday Thursday with family and friends at a party at his home in Beverly Hills, California. New York City also will mark the day: The top of the Empire State Building will be lit in blue in honor of Sinatra, who was born on Dec. 12, 1915, in Hoboken, New Jersey, across the Hudson from Manhattan. A plaque marking his birth-

place was dedicated there last month.

Dean Koontz, best-selling author of horror novels, is switching publishers, moving from Alfred A. Knopf to Bantam. When the news was announced at a Bantam sales conference in Florida, the salesmen applauded heartily — as well they might. Koontz's books have sold more than 175 million copies. Terms of the agreement were not divulged.

Houdini, where are you? The Egyptian Library in Cairo is looking for an expert — legitimate or otherwise — to open a 1930s safe filled with ancient gold and silver coins. The library, which houses ancient books and documents, discovered the treasure in a German safe last week. Workers found no record of the safe or its contents but managed to open it and count 13,000 coins, library officials said. They then closed the safe and put it under guard but were unable to open it again. For four days, the library has been looking for someone to reopen it, the officials said.

I love 0-800-99-0011  
in the springtime.

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France	0-800-99-0011	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Germany	0130-0010	AFRICA	
Greece	06-000-1311	Ghana	0191
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Kenya	0-800-10
Italy	172-1011	South Africa	0-800-99-0122
Netherlands	06-022-0111		
Russia	755-0042		
Spain	900-99-00-11		

Can't find the Access Number for the country you're calling from? Just ask any operator for AT&T Direct® Service, or visit our Web site at: <http://www.att.com/traveler>

To get a free reader card listing more of the worldwide AT&T Access Numbers, see the directory service listing, "AT&T Access Numbers," published quarterly. \*Compared to outside long distance charges based on calls to the U.S. in 1995. Actual charges may be higher or lower depending upon your calling method, time of day, length of call, fees charged by local and the country from which you are calling. †Dial access numbers permit country-to-country calling outside the U.S. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. ‡Overseas rates consist of the cost of a call to the U.S., plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call 1-800-99-0011 from all countries listed above. §Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. ¶Calling available to designated countries only. \*\*Not available from every phone. ††Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. ‡‡Calling available to designated countries only. ©1996 AT&T



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